IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 56,046.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing from Bombay.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
30th Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
4th Sept.	ARABIA	8011	.....	...
13th ..	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500
20th ..	ARCADIA ...	7911	.....	...
27th ..	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ..	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ..	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ..	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...	
28th ..	MALOJA	12500	.....	...	
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...	
14th ..	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500	
21st ..	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...	
28th ..	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000	
*4th Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...	
11th ..	ARABIA	8000	.....	...	
11th ..	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA	12500	
18th ..	MANTUA	11000	.....	...	
25th ..	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000	
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	800	.....	...	
9th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000	
16th ..	PERSIA	800	.....	...	

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MARSEILLES	491 or 525	321	892 or 952	742-8
LONDON	647 or 693	446	940-8 or 1008	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'selles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	.....	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6878	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	26 ,,	.....
City of Poona†...	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*...	5415	24 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of Lahore*	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
Oxfordshire...	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
Oxfordshire...	7620	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	870	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*...	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

PARTS.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	£s.	£s.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	642
London via Marseilles....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employés, Hoop at Naples, Khidmatgars, and T. I. Pilgrims etc. Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is proved to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and B Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardesses.

A and B Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—
Bombay—Messrs. H. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi : Messrs. Ford & Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale

AND

Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Probable Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kola .....1205 Thurs. 4th September 9 a.m. direct.
Lunga .....3185 Friday 5th Sept. 1 6 a.m. direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 4th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 4th September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Sabrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3419	,, 2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3405	,, 16th Oct.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Chindwara" 5,192 tons, on or about 30th August 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
30th August, 1913.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD.
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Sept.
Gablonz ...	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad ..	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039 ..	.. ..	16th Nov.
Gablonz...	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad ..	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra ..	4039..	....	16th Jan ,,
Semiramis .	3999..	P Pavisich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber ..	10th Feb.
*Habsburg ..	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz ..	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavisich ...	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	...	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich...	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber..	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913
Nippon ...	...6350	E. Tarabochia	25th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	£016	A. Leva	...28 h Jan.
China	...5017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chunak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7585	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giurovich	30th May.
Persia	...58 5	G. Bartole	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	3046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs 500
„ Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
„ London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 903 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
„ Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
„ London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
„ London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
„ Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
„ London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gotharda, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Persia.....	5395	G. Bartole	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
82, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Nowchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Moukden	Tientsin
London	Tokyo
Lyons	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25. Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 45.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.

Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukst
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG.
Agent.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		„ Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

G. H. WILSON.
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	,, ,,	
Chester	125	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125	,, ,,	
Monkey	125	,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA). LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

PARSI NEW YEAR.

ORDERS FOR

CAKES ETC.,

NOW REGISTERED

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 3rd and 4th September, 1913, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8-30 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1913 (Governor's Cup Day).

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 23rd August, 1913.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Particulars and conditions of two 4 per cent. Loans having a currency of 40 years each.

(1) The first Instalment of Rs. 35 Lakhs, of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and other Auxiliary works, repayable in 40 years ending 1st June 1954.

(2) The first instalment of Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, repayable in 40 years ending 1st May 1955.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above Loans.

2. The Loans are to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 12 o'clock, (noon) Bombay Time, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed,

(I) "Tender for Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of Tansa Main."

(II) "Tenders for Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements."

The superscription should be strictly adhered to.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders, and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the

(1) 30th November 1913 in respect of the loan for 35 Lakhs for the Reduplication of Tansa Main,

(2) 31st October 1913 in respect of the loan for 10 Lakhs for Street Improvements.

8. In the event of any of the above Loans being over-subscribed the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. on the par value of the debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust, or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the Loans on the dates of repayments mentioned above.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts only from the dates of payment in full into the Chief Accountant's Office, and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

(1) With regard to the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for Reduplication of Tansa Main, from the date of payment in full to the 30th November 1913, on 1st December 1913 and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

(2) With regard to the 10 lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, from the date of payment in full to the 31st October 1913, on 1st November 1913 and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer, whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the dates specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1913.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1913, of Rupees seventy-five (Rs. 75) per Share will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 5th day of September, 1913, to the Share holders of the MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 26th day of August, 1913, on production of Share Certificates, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 1 Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, between the hours 12 noon and 4 P.M.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of August, 1913 to 8th day of September, 1913, both days inclusive.

GOCULDASS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Four Per Cent. Debenture Loan for Rs. 70 lakhs repayable in Thirty years.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO noon on *MONDAY, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER* 1913.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Bengal in Council by an order No. 117 Marine, dated the 26th August, 1913, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette," on the 27th August, 1913, has been pleased to authorise the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs. 70 lakhs for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other Rupee and Sterling Loans at present outstanding, with Loans from Government, and with any further Loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Act. The Debentures, and the interest thereon, are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested, or which may hereafter become vested, in the Commissioners and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents, and charges leviable under the Act.

By Bengal Government Notification No. 835 J, dated the 4th March 1913, the Indian Trust Act as amended by Act III of 1908, has been extended to the province of Bengal.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable, half-yearly on the 18th day of March and the 18th day of September, at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 18th March 1913.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years, and the Commissioners are required under section 34 of their Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income by way of sinking fund such amounts as will suffice to liquidate the Loan within that period. The sinking funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by the Local Government and are annually examined by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or branches, to credit of the Commissioners, or at the Commissioners' office, and the balance 98 per cent. must be paid on or before the 17th day of September, 1913. Interest will accrue from the 18th September, 1913. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 17th day of September.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust, at the Commissioners' office, Kolla Ghat Street, up to noon on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1913. Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, at whose office, a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen or from the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

T. H. ELDERTON,
Offg. Secretary.
27th August, 1913.

If printed forms are not used, tenders should be made in the form given below and be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Debenture Loan".

To

THE SECRETARY,

To the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, I/We the undersigned hereby apply for ——— Debentures of Rs. ——— each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 27th August 1913, and I/We send herewith a receipt for Rs. ——— being 2 per cent. deposit* on the par value of the Debentures and I/We undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 17th day of September 1913.

The amount I/We undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs. ——— per cent.

Signature ———

Address ———

Dated ——— 913.

*The deposit may also be sent with the Tender.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3¼ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
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*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

OWING to WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 3rd and 4th September, 1913, being public holidays, Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon, on Friday, the 5th September, 1913, instead of on Tuesday, the 2nd September, 1913, except in the cases mentioned in paras (b) (c) and (d) page 95 and foot note page 97 of the Current Coaching Guide when the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey by the Trains and Times stated therein on Friday.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th August, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NANU NARAYEN KOTHARE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suits Nos. 579 of 1905, and 597 of 1906, in the said Court has with the consent of all the parties to the said two suits contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest or in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and outhouses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nawiwady Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 474 square yards be the same, little, more or less, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 64, Collector's New No. 659, Old Survey No. 387, and New Survey No. 283, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C ward Nos. 4902 and 4904, and Street Nos. 46-48 (1-2), and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East side thereof by "The Newvadi Lane," on or towards the West side thereof formerly by the compound wall and houses of the late Shri Krishna Juggahnathji and Madhowrao Ananta and now partly by the property of Dossabhoy Edulji and partly by the property of Atmaram Babaji, on or towards the South side thereof formerly by the property and stable of Atmaram Balkrishna but now by the property of Saraswatibai, wife of Vasudeo Atmaram, and on or towards the North side thereof by the house of Raghoba Madhowrao and which said premises are now in the joint occupation of Radhabai, widow of Narayen Raghunath and the heirs of Vinayek Vassudeo Abbaji.—Dated this 28th day of Aug. 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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The title is sufficient. This is a film over 4,000 feet in length—a story that "grips"—one continuous thrill.

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NOTE:—At the special desire of the elite of Bombay for its earliest possible RE-OPENING, this favourite place of amusement is re-opened during the course of the preparations of the contemplated additions.

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OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
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JAFFER JOOSAB,
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Session of 1913-14.
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THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Palitana State, Kathiawar.

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Stocked in all Bazars.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bag, cottonseeds in bags, wheat, jawari, harda, groundnut seeds, linseed, tillseeds, turmeric, toor, rapeseeds and betelnuts in bags, bundles of gunny bags, empty casks, tins of oil, bundles of luggage, loose iron bars, lot of stone coal, iron safe, boxes of cigars, brass, cups, bundles of horns and wearing apparels, bundles of jogree, dry dates, lot of condemned sheets, bags of sweeping grains, old records, etc.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong English-built rubber-tyred miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 gray arab, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PRECIOUS SIRPECH CROWN ORNAMENT OF FIVE TIKDAS WITH KALGI, consisting of valuable diamonds, rubies and emeralds.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Pledgee, and on account and at the risk of the firm of Sha Chandulal Khusalchand, the Pledgor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, 1913, at 4 p.m., one valuable Sirpech head ornament of five Tikdas with Kalgi, consisting of about 325 valuable diamonds with about 205 rubies and 10 emeralds. There was formerly a large valuable emerald in the centre of the said Sirpech, which was sold with the consent of the said firm of Sha Chandulal Khusalji and the one substituted in its place is believed to be an imitation one.

The above Sirpech ornament will be on view at the Office of Messrs. Bennett and Co. for one week before the date fixed for sale from 12 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) each day excepting Sunday.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. at their Office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the said Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th August, 1913.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Columns ... Re. 1¼ per inch

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(Near the Houses of Parliament.)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons Captain A F Vine R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Mannin, 1679 tons Captain C S Zennaro arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 26th July with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 2830 tons Captain H Kohler arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hamburg 26th July via Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Westenfels, 2830 tons Captain H Reimer will sail today for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 28th August, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Fox ... ... Capt Caulfield ... R Navy
H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn..... ....R N
d M S Lawrence .. Lt Comdr Finnis..R I M
R I M S Duffe in ..Comdr E J Headlam . R I M
R I M S Harolinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 29

Baron Cawdor...2764 Caskie ...W and A G Co
Budrie ...1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld
Bankura..... 1208 Whytehead M M and Co
China .....4160 Tocque.....China...P & O Co
Islami .....1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Ioverkip.....2806 Glasson.....T M and Co
Liebenfels ..... 2830 Kohlers .... and A G Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah .... T M and Co
Kola .....570 Minnett ..... M M and Co
Kirklee.....2275 Currie..... .....
Manin .....1679 Zennaro .....
Nurani.....2370 Atkin .....T M and Co
Palamcotta .....2207 Elton ..... M M and Co
Penang Maru...3274 Murazzani ...N Y Kaisha
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield.....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Singu..... ...1912 Morrison ...R'goon..... S Wallace Co
Sutherland...2277 Longstaff ...The Bombay Co
Sydney..... 2499 Lorigen.....M M and Co
Sangola.....3348 Scott ..... M M and Co
Salsette..... 2391 Vine... Aden 30-8 .. P and O
Ujina .....3426 Hill .....M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUG. 29.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wartenfels.....	2334	Reiners	Karachi...	30-8	.. W & A G & Co
B Banos...	3794	Garwood...	Port Said ..	2-9	.. P and O Co
C&R Chindwara...	3307	Blocq ..	Calcutta ...	1-9	M M and Co
D&E Chanda.....	3960	Cunningham ..	A'werp	3-9	.. M M & Co
F Strathearn.....	2945	Braddon	K N & Co		
H Brin Kburn.....	2440	Proctor ..	Dunkirk...	3-9	...K N & Co.
K President	2086	Schutt ...	Durban...	30-8	A Strandes and Co
M Crostafels...	3383	Sacken ..	W & A G & Co		
N Orsolo.....	2349	Chiesay...	Venice ...	8	N Co
O Redbridge ...	2444	Vassey	Genoa...	4-9	W and A G and Co
P Uhenfels...	3568	Olbrona ...	W & A G and Co		
Hoseineo...	994	Fanning ...	T Morrison & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ula...	3426	Oliver ...	Java...	1-9	M M and Co
2 Massilia.....	3250	Thomson...	L'pool...	3-9 ..	W and A G and Co
3 Port Said.....	2885	Batto...	Genoa...	.. 31-8	M Italiana
3 Strathlyon.....	2946	Carr...	Dunkirk...	26-8	K N and Co
4 Bassano...	2762	Boxhall...	Karachi...	1-9 ...	J Finlay & Co
5 Maria Valerie...	2343	Galovich & L S N Co			
5 strathcarron	2606	Hutchinson	Baltimore	28-8	...T M & Co
6 City of Glasgow	4185	Wilson...	K'obi	7-9	...K Nixon and Co
7 Rysbergen.....	.....	Burgen...	M M & Co		
8 Marienbad.....	4775	Bednar	Trieste ..	1-9	...A L S N Co
9 Iran.....	4066	Peabody ...	Dunkirk ..	2-9 ..	K N and Co
9 Assaye...	4359	Coldwell...	Shanghai...	27-8	P and O Co
10 & 11 City of York.....	5022	Bumner...	30-6		K N and Co
12&13 Arabia.....	4098	Palmer...	London.....		P and O Co
12&13 Caledonia...	3429	Dowell...	London...	23-8	P & O Co
16 Amatonga ...	2093	Wooster...	L'pool...	28-8	K N & Co
16 Capri	4200	Partunato ...	Genoa...	8-9	M Italiana

H W P D

Satranji.....	547	Hosein	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati.....	524	Samsoodin.....	M'goa ..... Bo S N Co

Offside K

Kanzler.....	1865	Schapp...	A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Liebenfels ...	Kohler....	Hamburg, J 25
29	Manin	Zinnaro ...	Cardiff, July 26
	Salsette	Vine.....	Aden, Aug 24

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
29	Urlana	Pratt	Java
	City of Sparta	McNeil.....	Liverpool
	Strathgyle ...	Brown	Philadelphia
	Schildturm ..	Klepp'burg.	do
	Linga	Manley ...	Karachi

The steamer Wartenfels Captain Reimer obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hamburg etc.

The steamer Salsette began to load yesterday for Aden.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Massilia s—18 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 147 bales wool, D Koondanmull; 16 bales wool, S Gumberchand, 154 bales wool, V Oomersee; 13 bales wool, Bombay Company; 117 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 136 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 49 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Massilia s—500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros
FOR GLASGOW.
Massilia s—18 Nos empty steel drum, F G Ross.
FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—43 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 5 bales woollen carpets, Flemingshaw and Co; 18 bales goat skins, E N Stein; 2793 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 5 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A Laduck; 1 bale cow hides, 10 bales goat skins, W and A Graham.
FOR HULL.
Strathearn s—300 cwts myrabolum, A Khimji; 18972 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 9000 cwts cottonseed, D Nanji and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Chanda s—254 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 2001 cwts castorseed, J M Bilimoria and Co; 1000 cwts gingillyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Crostafels s—200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 4000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOL ROTTERDAM
Crostafels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros
FOR HAMBURG.
Crostafels s—135 cwts groundnut cakes, R Jivandas and Co; 96 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
FOR TRIESTE.
Maria Valerie s—304 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverji and Co; 542 bales cotton, Ralli Bros
FOR FIUME.
Maria Valerie s—270 bales cotton, Volkart Bros
FOR VENICE.
Marienbad s—1 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR GENOA.
Redbridge s—66 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 2,070 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Persia s—625 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales cotton twist cloth, M H Dehdashti.
FOR HONGKONG.
Persia s—150 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co, 1,000 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.
FOR OSAKA.
Penang Maru s—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 400 bales cotton, N M Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUG. 29.

FOR ADEN.
Salsette s—Agents, P and OSN Co—1 case cigarettes, 6 bales tobacco leaves, 49 bar gold, 5 boxes gold coin, 1 bag gold pieces, 227 bars silver, 1 box specie.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	August	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	30	m 10	15	28	1
		10	13 a	26	10
Sun	31	m 10	56	29	0
	Sept.	11	4 a	28	0
Mon	1	m 11	36	29	7
		11	52 a	28	10
Tues.....	2	0	15 a	29	10
Wed	3	m 0	39	29	4
		0	53 a	29	7
Thu	4	m 1	25	29	3
		1	31 a	28	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	30	m 3	19	16	0
		4	20 a	18	3
Sun	31	m 4	10	15	4
	Sept.	5	0 a	16	11
Mon	1	m 4	57	14	11
		5	39 a	15	9
Tues	2	m 5	42	14	11
		6	18 a	14	11
Wed.....	3	m 6	26	15	5
		6	58 a	14	7
Thurs ...	4	m 7	10	15	4
		7	59 a	14	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
30 (Saturday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 56m.
31 (Sunday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 55m.
Sept.		
1 (Monday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 54m.
2 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 53m.
3 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 52m.
4 (Thursday)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 51m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Sept. 1st, 2h. 8·1m, a.m.; First Quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. p.m.; Full Moon, 15th, 1 h. 15·9m. p.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 6h. 0·0m. p.m.

A FATAL FALL.

A hindu girl named Bachubai, aged three years, died at the Sir J. J. Hospital last night having sustained serious injuries received by a fall from the terrace of a building in Kika Street where she lived. It appears she was leaning over the railing when she overbalanced herself and fell on to the pavement on the road below, a drop of thirty feet. She died a short time after her admission into the hospital.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—Aug. 9, at Murree, Punjab, wife of Capt. R. E. Barrow, 39th Dogras, of a son.
HENEAGE—Aug. 9, at Frimley, Surrey, the wife of Capt. A. P. Heneage, Royal Field Artillery, of a son.
RUTHERFORD WARREN—Aug. 8, at Staplehurst, Kent, wife of Capt. W. Rutherford Warren, of Ghezireh, Cairo, of a son.
LARKEN—Aug. 7, at Westbourne Vicarage, Emsworth, Hampshire, wife of Commander Frank Larken, R. N., of a daughter.
REYNOLDS—Aug. 9, at Rangoon, wife of H. O. Reynolds, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.
SEELY—Aug. 9, at 29, Chester Square, S. W., wife of Col. the Right Hon. J. E. B. Seely, D. S. O., M. P., of a daughter.
WALKER—Aug. 6, at Forest Lodge, East. Liss, Hants, wife of Capt. Oswald Walker, 15th Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLACK—GREEN—Aug. 7, at St. Paul's Church, Rusthall, Capt. Claude Hamilton Griffith Black, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, son of the late Rev. Canon Black, and of Mrs. Black, Palace Mansions, Kensington, W., to Augusta, daughter of T. J. Shipton Green, of Tunbridge Wells, and granddaughter of the late R. Singlehurst, of Liverpool.
MAUNSELL—PEILE—Aug. 9, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Capt. Eustace Ball Maunsell, 35th Sind Horse, son of Col. C. A. Maunsell, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Mary Braithwaite, daughter of the late Charles Peile and Mrs. Peile, of 14 Queen's Gate Gardens.
SALMOND—LUMSDEN—Aug. 11, at St. Mary's Church, Carden Place, Aberdeen, John Maitland Salmond, Captain, the King's Own Regt. and the Royal Flying Corps, son of Major-Gen. Sir William Salmond, K. C. B., to Helen Amy, daughter of James Forbes Lumsden, Advocate in Aberdeen.

DEATHS.

ASHFORD—Aug. 11, in a nursing home, Leila, wife of C. E. Ashford, of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and daughter of Alfred Allhusen, of Beadnell, Northumberland.
DARTNELL—Aug. 7, at 9 Westbourne Gardens, Folkestone, Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Dartnell, K. C. B., C. M. G.
SCOTT MONCRIEFF—Aug. 12, at The Castle, Elie, Fife, Elizabeth Hastie, widow of Major Alexander Pringle Scott Moncrieff, Bengal Staff Corps, and younger daughter of the late Rev. George Coventry, of Shanwell, Kinross-shire, aged 85 years.
SEELY—Aug. 9, at 29 Chester Square, S. W., Emily Florence Seely, wife of Col. the Right Hon. J. E. B. Seely, D. S. O., M. P., aged 43.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30 only.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Happiness in life is a delusion.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	1-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of C I R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batta. B. B & C. I. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, this evening, commencing at 6-30 p.m. :—

Spanish March Elpuno de Rossa..Chapi
Overture .....The Golden Ly.e..Herman
Valse.....Ballroseen .....Docker
Selection .....The Quaker Girl...Monckton
Chant du Soir. Eventide .....Myddleton
Dance .....In the Shadows ...Finck
Intermezzo ...Forget me not .....Macbeth
Two-Step .....Rainbow .....Wenrich

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Juries, (summoned for the ensuing Sessions), are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 1st September, 1913, at 10-30 o'clock.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—The annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Monday, at 6-15 p.m. standard time at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon, to adopt the Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and to elect a new Council for 1913-1914.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.—An ordinary meeting of the above union will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon, tomorrow at 4-30 p. m. (B. T). when Dr. C. H. Kantawala, L. R. C. P. (Lon), M. R. C. S. (Eng.), will deliver a lecture on Industrial Regeneration of India. Prof. H. K. Mehta, M. A., B. Sc., will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
REVISED TIMINGS from the 1st September, 1913.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay. H. M.
17-15...Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4... „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi ..... Arr.	8- 0
21-30...Dep.	Delhi ..... Dep.	7-35
22- 9... „	Ghaziabad.....Dep.	7- 5
23-10... „	Meerut Cantt. ... „	5-59
1-24... „	Saharanpur ..... „	3-58
3- 0... „	Amballa Cantonment ..... „	2-11
5-18... „	Ludhiana ..... „	23-44
6-24... „	Jullundur ..... „	22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar ..... „	21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore ..... „	20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30.....Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	2-17
3-40.....Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla .....Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0.....Dep.		Arr.	15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai.....	Dep.	13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ... „		11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow..... „		9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Romboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

BOY KILLED BY FALL OF MASONRY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, yesterday morning, on the body of Hussein Din Mahomed, a Mahomedan boy, aged about six years.

It appeared from the evidence that about 4-30 p. m., on Thursday, the boy with a brother of his, aged eight years, was walking along the foot-path below Sitaram Buildings in Princess Street, when a piece of the cornice of the building from the fourth floor fell down on the head of the deceased boy. He fell down and was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured and the brain injured. He died a couple of hours later.

Deputy Inspector Gargon, who inspected the place, said that he saw several cracks in the cornice, and that two other pieces in it were also missing. He thought the cornices were dangerous.

The mistry, who supervised the construction of the building which was completed only about a year and a half ago, said that he saw nothing wrong with the cornice. He had seen the cracks in the cornice, and also that two other portions had fallen off. The engineers, who constructed the building, were Messrs. Merwanji Bana and Dadachanji.

The verdict of the jury was that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull caused by the accidental falling of a piece of the cornice, and they also added that they were of opinion that the Municipality should inspect the building.

A BLIND MAN ROBBED.

Laxmidas Narayanji, a shroff, residing at Matunga, reports the theft of cash and currency notes of the value of Rs 566 from his room yesterday morning at about three o'clock. He states that his wife woke up, hearing the footsteps of some person in the room, and found there was a stranger Noticing that she had become aware of his presence, the intruder escaped through a window, one of the bars of which appeared to have been removed. The cupboard was found to have been tampered with, and several articles were missing. The cash and currency notes that were carried away were also kept in the cupboard. The complainant appears to be totally blind.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," AUG. 3

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 15th inst., left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Alston, Mr M	and Mrs
Smyth, Mr D	Elise, Mrs A W
Cunningham, Mr A P	Ingham, Mr J
Sulton, Mr S H	Depins, Mr L
Col, Mr W J J	Jones, Mr J
Green, Mr E F	Bailey, Mr F R
Mackenzie, Mrs G H L	Waddell, Mr H
Johnson, Capt A E	Beak, Mr F G

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Fowler, Col C A	Mockler, Mr E C
Hall, Mr H E	Swinton, Lt Col E F
Yapp, Mr G E	Elliott, Mr W A
Foster, Capt A L	Whitlock, Mr E
Cassels, Major G R	Rigby, Capt C M
Coombs, Mr W H	Taylor, Mr L F W
Brander, Mr J P	Manain, Dr G K
Budds, Capt J A and Mrs	Souter, Mr W J
	Pescop, Mr R T
Casserly, Maj J H T	Carey, Mr E
Starkey-Stanton, Lt Col F W	Thursby, Mr A D
	Reid, Mr A A
Davies, Mr C E	Menassahe, Mr N
O'Donnell, Mr S P	Wynter, Lt J R
Walton, I M S Maj R J	Servadjian, Mr M
	Dawson, Mr J
Carpendale, Lt T M	Garibian, Mr S U
Eliot, Lt P D C	Findlay, Mr W M
Skyrianes, Mr P	Vickers, Capt Mrs
Modi, Mr J E	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Cairnes, Mr W E P	Cripps, Col A W
Rhodes, Miss C M	Burton, Mr G P

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Fenton, Mrs M	Gray, Mr J F

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Low, Mr G S	Wilmer, Capt H G
Younger, Capt A A S	Buente, Mr W

BRINDSI TO KARACHI.

Lyle, Mr A	Chalk, Mr H P

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

15th Sunday after Trinity.

31st August, 1913.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in F. Hymns 199, 554, 526, 214. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns 238, 193, 27. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 9 a.m Choral Matins; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Schools.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Sunday School in B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Lower Parel; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p.m Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church)—Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Communion Service. Preacher by Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE. SOCIETY.

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 23. BOMBAY, Aug 29

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74	1-8	
do. do. Rentes.	88 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	89 3-4	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 7-8		1-8
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-2	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence. ...	27 11-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·34 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	a'dd	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	1 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	3 11-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 1-16		1-16
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 1-2	un	chgd
do, 7 day Market Loans ...	2 7-8	un	chgd

Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) Rs. 3 29-32. Unchanged

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Calcutta...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions...	£43,200,000	Inc.	£ 900,000
Public Deposits.	£10 000,000	Dec.	£ 300,000
Other Deposit ...	£44,400,000	Inc.	£ 1 200,000
Govt. Securities...	£1 ,500,000	Unchanged	
Other Securities.	£27 700,000	Dec.	£ 100,000
Notes and Coin.	£32 400,000	Inc.	£ 1,000,000

The Bank Reserve is 60 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm, Increased demand.
Futures	..Barely steady.
Manchester	Steady with a fair demand
Total Sales	... 14,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,500
Imports	... 2,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·92+08
Egyptian F. f. F. Brown ..	9·70 +05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·65 +09	6·57 +09	6 54 +09
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb**
6·49 +08	6·49 +08	6 50 +09
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
6·51 +08	6 51 +09	6·53 +08	6·54 +08

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·20 Oct. 12·18.

New York official noon call Aug. 12·15 Oct. 12·15.

New orleans 10 a.m. Aug. unquoted Oct. 12·10.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	14,000
,, Receipts at U. S. last year...	17,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000
,, Exports to Continent ...	5,000
,, Spot Cotton	12·70 +15

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·33—06

Futures—Month of Oct 12·38+10

Declined on longs unloading and advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of Aug.	... Nominal.
Futures month of Oct.	... 12·83—84
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	..37 1-8—1-8
D Months	..Sept.-Oct.
D Name of Ports	—Hull—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.

Tone—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian .. 36 1-4

Sept.-Oct.—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs	
85 p.c. ex-ship.	..38 3-4—1-4
Do. Months	..Aug.-Sept.
D Name of Ports	—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs	
85 p c. ex-ship	..541 2 unchgd.
Do. Months	..Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	48 3-4 unchgd
Do Months	..Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports	—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	..49 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	..Aug.-Sept.
D Name of Ports	—Hamburg Sellers.
Tone—Quiet	
Linseed Calcutta	...48 unchgd.
Do. Months—	Aug.-Sept.
	London—Sellers—Dull
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata	46 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months—	..Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Value —Quiet.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ..27-1-0 unchgd. Sept.-Oct.—Hull Value—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE

Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 3-8 unchgd.

RUBBER

Para Rubber ... 8 6+1-4d.

Aug.-Sept.—Done—Firm.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 71+5-8
Copper Braziers ...	£ 85 1-4+3-4
Yellow Metal ...	7 1-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) .. 12 9—3-4d.

D. Months of Shipments...Jan.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quieter. Very little doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 unchgd.

Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet neglected.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 7 1-2—3.

Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.

9 3 1-4 1-4 1-4.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Opened quiet. Closed steady.

E A S & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 6 unchgd.

Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet. Unchanged.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay .. 11 3 unchgd.

Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.

C and F Calcutta ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.

Aug.-Sept.—Value—Steady

Java Sugar— firm, but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [Aug. 29th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURES.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
21 Boxes Bullion	14,36,160	London	National Bank
Sovns ...	15,000	do	do
1 Box Bullion	75,000	do	Ind an Specie Bk
3 Boxes Sovns	225,000	do	Hongkong Bank
10 Boxes Bullion	4,17,000	do	The Supt. P&O&NCo
Sovns ...	52,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 27th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	21	24,315
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	43	52,143

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 28th Aug.	5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. ,, ,, 7th Aug.	4 ,,
Bank of Mad. ,, ,, 8th July	5 ,,

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s 4d 1-32 T. T., 1s 4d 1-16 on Demand and 1s 4d 1 4 for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little doing.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d.
	Sept.
Do. do France Ready	...170 3-4
Do. do Marseilles ,,	...189
Hongkong 30 days' sight	...147 1-4
Shanghai ,,	200 1-2
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and the 29th September settlement and closes unchanged. A small business has been done.

BULLION.—

The London market for bar silver yesterday was 1-16 higher for ready at 27 1-2 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 27 11-16. New York was 1-8 up at the 59 5-8. In the local market the rate for the first settlement opened at 69 13-16, and closes unchanged. The rates for other positions are given below. Business has been small.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21 1 0
Australia Gold	... ,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... ,,	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... ,,	70 0 0
1st Settlement	... ,,	69 13 0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	69 14 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... ,,	79 6 0
1st Settlement	... ,,	79 3 0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	79 4 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly, biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, allotments were made of the whole 50 lakhs in bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. tenders at this rate receiving 98 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 40·90 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is increased to 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 8th Aug. and arrived to-day with the mail of the 15th A g. brings £30,000 silver, £21,000 bar gold and £ 0,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	24,10,000
Bombay ...	... ,,	1,2 ,000
Madras ...	... ,,	3, 0,000
Total ...	,,	29, 0,000

The steamer which left London on the 15th August and comes with the mail of the 22nd Aug. brings £ 0,000 bar Silver, £180,000 bar gold and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bill :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	27,10,000
Bombay ...	... ,,	8,10,000
Madras ...	... ,,	3,2 ,000
Total ...	,,	38,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 2nd Aug and comes with the mail of the 2 th August brings £70,000 silver, £210,000 bar gold and £20, 0 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	47,20,000
Bombay ...	... ,,	2,30,000
Madras ...	... ,,	70,000
Total ...	,,	50,20,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	2,57,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	5,56,000	.....
Sundries	1,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	... ...	1,84,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	... ...	13,03,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	13,65,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	... ...	4,14,000
Bullion	.....	31,000
Balance with other Banks	1,31,000	.....
Sundries	2,000	.....
Cash	12,47,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales 1911-12	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	5,382	6,721	— 839
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 28th Aug. 1913 ...	2,761,061	2,525,571	+235494
Shipments for the week	.....	...	.....
Europe ...	10,798	600	+ 10,198
China ...			
Japan ...	4,385	3,276	+ 1,109
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	15,171	3,876	+ 11,30
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 28th Aug. 1913 ...			
Europe ...	533,517	398,275	+135242
China ...	48,315	3 ,118	+ 11,2 2
Japan ...	9,75,539	854,278	+121129
Coast Ports ...	30,604	25,519	+ 4,994
Total...	1,588,028	1,316,279	+27.809
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	16.3.8	5,555	+ 10,772
China ...			
Japan ...	...	...	...
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 16th August 1913, 19,904 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 16th Aug. 1913—12,591 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	93	273,283	273,343
Central India.	103	96,824	161,940
Barsee and Nagur ...	...	111,189	118,389
Berar ...	253	449,473	539,381
Central Provinces ...	291	269,237	358,739
Total Comras	740	1,199,704	1,446,547
Dholleras ...	197	285,117	30,431
Broach ...	.....	292,760	142,670
Oompta and Dharwar ...	3,397	207,083	341,257
Westerns ...	590	118,231	
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	317	348,383	127,000
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	371	145,861	105,032
Sind ...	.....	1 8,851	9,296
Persian ...	25	3,090	4,997
American ...	91	34,4 5	220 4 7
Egyptian ...	104	2,621	2,0 7
Other sorts...	.....	4,014	9,817
Total ...	5,832	2,761,065	2,525,571

a Or 27,661 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	403,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 28th Aug., 1913 ...	2,761,065
	3,164,065
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 28th Aug., 1913 ...	1,588,033
	1,572,977
Less Afloat	16,328
	1,556,649
Less Estimated mill consumption	1,051,000
	505, 49
Less up-country by rail ...	32,495
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 29th August, 1913	473,154
Difference since last week ...	—38,095

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

When closing our report on the home market last week we wrote :—"Who would care to predict what the coming week will bring in a weather market? The past week has shown how futile any prediction would have been. The drought has continued and the market has advanced rapidly. It has been simply a question of rain or no rain. The absence of rain has caused nervous and excitable markets. Shorts have rushed to cover, and bulls have re-entered the market. Outside speculation, which for a considerable time has been lacking, has now appeared, the market is as bullish as it previously was bearish. A fortnight ago (on the 14th August) the rate for October futures in New York was 10·95. On the 27th it closed at 12·19, an advance of 124 points, out of which it rose 62 points since the close on the 21st instant. Telegrams to hand this morning advise a further advance of 19 points, making a rise of 71 points on the week. Private reports state that the damage by drought is serious, and estimates of the average condition of the crop up to the 25th inst. vary from 73·9 per cent. to 69 per cent. The Bureau Report, which will reach here on Wednesday morning next, is anxiously awaited. In the meanwhile the market continues a weather one, though some temporary reaction after the late rapid rise is not improbable. The New York and New Orleans markets are closed for holidays tomorrow (Saturday) and on Monday.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
			plus,
Futures Aug. ...	11·32	12·33	·51
,, Oct. ...	11·57	12 33	·71
Spot ...	12·25	12·70	·45
New Orleans—			
Futures Aug. ...	11·93	Nomi	.....
,, Oct. ...	11·48	12·38	·90
Spot	12 1-16	12 3-16	1·8
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept	6·35	6 65	·30
,, Oct.-Nov	6·23	6·54	·31
Spot ...	6 67	6·92	·25

The local market for new crop has fluctuated a good deal during the past week. Speculators have been chary of operating largely owing to the uncertainty regarding the home markets from day to day, and also owing to the excellent reports received from up-country about the Indian crop. As we have been giving full reports of the market daily it is unnecessary to go into details here. The lowest price for good Broach during the week has been Rs 283, and the highest Rs. 299. The difference between good Broach March and fully good Bengal January, which last week stood at Rs. 50, has widened to Rs. 55 owing to free selling of Bengal on good reports of rain in the United Provinces. This morning the rates for these two descriptions open at Rs. 299 for good Broach and Rs. 244 for fully good Bengal. Business has been done during the week in these two descriptions and in fine Bengal December and January and fine Khamgaon Akola January. In old crop some contracts have been made in the latter description for September, and in Coomtas September. Westerns are not quoted in the market.

The rise in ready cotton continues, and though prices are somewhat irregular, they are quite Rs. 10 higher on the week. Nice Khamgaon Akola is fetching Rs. 255 to Rs. 258. Nagpurs are selling at Rs. 273 to Rs. 278 for the better lots. Bengals have been in demand at Rs. 238 to Rs. 243. Sawginned has sold at Rs. 265 to Rs. 270, and Coomptas at Rs. 275 to Rs. 277. Khandeish at about Rs. 245 has found buyers. Miraj is selling at Rs. 292 to Rs. 295, or even higher for choice lots. There has been a moderate demand by shippers and mills. Holders are more inclined meet the market, but high-class lots to are still firmly held. The market closes firm and advancing.

Reports regarding the Indian crop this week are very satisfactory. Beneficial rain has fallen in the United Provinces and the Punjab and crop prospects have improved. Good rain has also fallen in the Central Provinces, Berars, Central India, Kathiawar, Guzerat and Hyderabad. Rain is still needed in Khandeish. There seems a likelihood of a break nearly all over the cotton area, which would do good. A few heavy showers in September will be necessary for the best results.

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

GRUNING AND Co.:—"Advanced owing to general desire to buy. Drought continues. Our opinion is that chances are in favour of a further advance."

HORNBY HEMEBEYK :—"Spinners are buying largely."

PRIVATE :—"We think prices are high enough for the present. It is difficult to advise at present in consequence of manipulation in America."

WELD AND Co:—Liverpool:—"Market opened as expected. Some more hedge selling. Market improved during the afternoon on reports of continued dry weather in Texas and Oklahoma. Some trade selling. Rather more spot demand on good reports from New York. Rather more offering towards the close of the market." New York :—Heavy buying by Wall Street. Advise taking profits on longs at this advance. Advise caution in following the advance further." Weather :—"Temperatures are very high in North Texas. Hot winds in West Texas and Oklahoma. Light rains South East Texas."

LATER.

A moderate business has been done in the bazaar in new crop, and prices have kept fairly steady, closing as under.

A cable received this evening from Messrs. A. Stern and Co. says :—"Official forecast indicates showers."

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	262	Sept
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	272	do
Good M. G. Oomptas ...	282	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	Unquoted	
Good H. G. Westerns ...	do	
Good M. G. Miraj ...	300	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	293 1-2	Mar
Fine M. G. Wardha Ringanghat	293	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	295	,,
,, ,, Yeotmal ...	293	,,
,, ,, Khamgaon ...	291	,,
,, ,, Khamgaon Akola	285	,,
,, ,, Amraoti ...	287	,,
,, ,, Khandesh ...	69	,,
F. G. ,, Khandesh ...	253	,,
Fine ,, Bengal ...	244-5	,,
F. G. Bengal ...	244	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	... Quiet
Estimated Sales	... 8 000
Total Imports	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·69 +04	6·61 +04	6 58 +04
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
6 53 +04	6 53 +04	6·53 +03
Feb.-Mar.	**March-April.**	**April-May.**
6·54 +03	6 56 +03	6·57 +04

FREIGHT.

The market has been steady during the past week and the following business is reported.

Antwerp—2,400 tons (800 tons a month) December, January and February at 15s. 6d. light seeds, 17s. 6d. seeds cotton. Also 7,500 tons (1,500 tons a month) January to May at 15s. 6d. light seeds, 17s. 6d. seeds cotton.

Dunkirk—About 1,500 tons ready at 19s 6d seeds cotton. Also 1500 tons, (500 tons a month) October, November and December at 17s. light seeds, 19s. seeds cotton and 3,000 tons (1,000 tons a month) December January and February at 16s light seeds, 18s seeds cotton.

Genoa—500 tons January shipment at 19s 6d seeds cotton.

Hull.—About 5,000 tons for September at 16s. 6d. light reeds. For the new year 6,000 tons (1,000 tons a month) January to June have been booked at 15s 6d light seeds.

Fixture.—The following is reported

S. S. Bleamour.—Full cargo Ore, Bombay to Barrow, September holding at 23s.

The following are rates :—

	September		
Antwerp	18s l. s	20s	s. o.
Dunkirk	18s 6d ,,	2 s. 6d	,,
Hamburg	19s	21s.	,,
London	20s	22s.	,,
Genoa	20s	22s. 6d	,,
Live pool Marseilles	18s	20s.	,,
Havre	21s	23s.	,,
Hull	18s l. s.		
Trieste Venice	21s 6d	22s 6d n.	

(*Continued on page 5.*)

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 1st half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1,75 5x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00 00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,558	500	1,662½	13	13	14	14	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,450x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	90	5	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08 355	50	63	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25.00,000h	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,509	100	284	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£54	14	14	14	14	...
Delhi and London ...	£13 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	£7	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ 00,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£4	£3	...	...	4	5	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2,050,000	$ 25	$ 0	34	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,88,715	50	62	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	40	7½		8	8	...cy
Mercantile of India ...	£18 ,500a £375,0 0B	£415,000	£30,105	{£21½ £21½	{£21½ £21½	7	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1. 00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12	61	10	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9 88 153	10,00,000	3,00	100	170	1	10	10	11	11
Peoples Bank of India ...	12,43,375n	3,00,000	29,712	30	3	9	9	9	9	...

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6¼	675
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p .c.	142
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	94
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	117
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	117
Kind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	133

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12.	Dividends p. c. per year. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd	Kuncharelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	920	140	12-8	5 3-8	9 1-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ltd.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	920	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ltd ...	Kothari Sutana and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,03,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ltd.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,925	100	270	99,249	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,2 ,875-14-5	100	1,490	3,3 3-4-8	11p	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ltd.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	...	8213-15-5	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ltd.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{500 250	2,070	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ltd ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	130	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ltd	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,300	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	...	3½	4
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,33,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,00c	...	250	625	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	50ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,21 207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,81,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ltd.	Kothari Sutana and Co.	{1,57,200 80 000	...	7,500	2,05,500	100	105	1,05	New	levg	...	...	7 e
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ltd ...	Re dymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500		1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,53,000	10,00,000d	19,37,700	33,65,653	500	782½	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. d.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co.	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8 3	...	1,000	1,385	7,036-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,88,755	...	500	1,440	33016-1-	17	10	13	30	...
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,500	...	60,75,955	44,53,815	1,000	3,070	22,245	115	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mil Co. Ltd.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	50	255	432-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ltd.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,74,000e	...	1,000	3,180	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	1 030	267-4-4	10	10	10	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ltd ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	1,62½	23,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mtg. Co. Ltd. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.	60,00,000	...	3,74,000	...	1,000	835	2,74,214	38	42	40	40	45
Shoolapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	8,00 000	...	2378,114-2	...	1,000	5,000	4,35 -4-3 Loss	300	250	125	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. (P).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ltd	11,77,750g	28,96,772	7,55,911	28,96,772	250	65	3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ltd. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co.	10,00,000	...	...	9,61,838	250	...	8,851	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20, 0,000	...	2 ,0 ,000	27,85,799	200	...	4,215	...	7	41-	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg and Wg. mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,800

MARKET REPORT.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	6,524,818	4,688,635
Linseed	3,898,1·8	3,703,963
Rape, Rai	1021,815	1,129,644
Gingelyseed	1,090,654	646,281
Poppyseed	390,240	322,195
Groundnut's	84·,115	850,889
Castorseed	1,6·6,153	1,14·,718
Rice	3,579,760	2,836,912
Myrabolams	548,0·6	751,153
Cottonseed	3,074,542	2,150,736
Mowraseed	373,726	163, 97
Gram	648,784	1,29·591
Jowar	54·,38·	767,5·9
Maize	6,378	366,418
Barley	216,828	139,36·*

* Since 1st July, 1912.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

Prices have declined during the week owing to easier markets on the other side. A moderate business has been put through in ready seed, and for September delivery. New Crop rates have not been affected as much as old crop, the decline amounting only to about one anna per cwt. Business for May delivery has not, however, been brisk. The tone of the market at the close is steadier and rates are as under.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 1 0	B.T.
September ...	„ 8 14 0	B.T.
May. ...	„ 9 13 6	„

RAPESEED:—

The market has been quiet during the week with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi May	8 10 3	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	7 13 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	8 13 0	„

WHEAT:—

We have had a quiet market with little business doing and rates are easier.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready White Pissi 85 p. c.	5 1 0	R.T
White Delhi, Sept ...	5 8 0	„
White Delhi, May ...	5 10 0	„

GINGELLYLEED:—

Slight fluctuations have occurred in prices for new crop, and some business has been done at and about our quotations.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 56 0 0	D.J.
Black Kutni „	„ 48 8 0	J.F.

POPPYSEED:—

There is little change to report in this market. Prices are steady and there is a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 11 13 0 B.T.

GROUNDNUT:—

The market is quiet and rates are a little easier for new new crop.

We quote:—

Bold.. Jan.-Feb.	46 8 0	
Small.. Jan.-Feb.	45 8 0	

CASTORSEED:—

Continues steady with a moderate demand at current rates.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

There has been some improvement in the demand and prices are steadier.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	5,832	bales.
Wheat	129,179	cwts.
Linseed	106,150	„
Rapeseed	14,219	„
Gingellyseed	5,960	„
Poppyseed	2,762	„
Groundnuts	4,156	„
Castorseed	30,77·	„
Rice	120,654	„
Myrabolams	3,988	„
Cottonseed	27,775	„
Mowraseed	39,688	„
Gram	5,921	„
Joowar	9,795	„
Maize	26	„
Barley	4,248	„

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been rather more movement in the market during the past week, and one of the batches of mills placed about 6,000 bales ring 10's at 6 15-16 annas. A small line of mule 20's sold at 7 7-8 annas, and a few hundred bales of 12's at 7 annas. The feeling in the market is better and the rise in Cotton is causing spinners to be firm. The tone at the close is steadier, and yesterday further sales of about 2,500 bales were made at an advance of 1-16 on previous rates. The enquiry runs on 10's, 12's and 20's, and the tendency seems upwards.

	bales.
Fortnightly sales from Shanghai	1,000
Unsold stock at Shanghai ..	58,000
Sold but uncleared at Shanghai	28,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is not much improvement to report in these markets. Manchester is steady with a fair demand, but there is still little doing locally.

GREY GOODS:—The market is quiet with a limited enquiry.

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is very quiet. Dealers expect a better demand within a fortnight.

TURKEY RED PLAINS AND DHOOTIES.—There is a moderate enquiry locally. The home market is steady.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market there is very quiet. Home prices are steadily increasing and very distant shipments are quoted.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has firmed up again and the latest quotations are £86 and £67. Our market is quiet and buyers seem to have withdrawn for the present.

COAL MARKET.

Market on this side is fairly easy, but at Calcutta prices have advanced on railborne coals 8 annas per ton for prompt. For forward both rail and seaborne remain unchanged.

Prices are approximately:—

	Ready. Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Powell Duffryn ...		23-8
Cory's Aberdare ...		23-8
Davison's W. Hartley	21-8	21-4
Best Desherghur	17-4	17-0
1st Class Jherriah ...		16-0
Witbank ...		19-0

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand.....150°		
American	„ 5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	„ 5	2 2
Davoe's Lnp Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	„ 5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	„ 4	14 2
Tiger Brand ... .125°		
American	„ 4	14 2
White Camellia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins .....135°	4	5 0
Elephant Brand		
Bulk in tins .....125°	4	5 0
Elephant Brand	per 8 l. gals	
Bulk without tins ..125°	„ 3	11 0
	per 2 tins	
Camel Brand in tins...125°	„ 4	5 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ltd.:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 13 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 11 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 5 0
Sail Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6
Sail Brand New Tins per pair.	4 0 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 8 0
Shell 150 cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case ...	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4 14 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burman Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Wakefily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Junkker" per two tins ...	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound ..	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is week and prices have declined during the weak in almost all cases. The advance in the cotton market has kept mill shares dull. The Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,662½, Bank of Indias at Rs. 68, Indian Specie at Rs. 62, Bombay Merchants are unchanged at Rs. 14 and Eastern Bank at Rs. 86. In mill companies, Ahmedabad advanced are quiet at Rs. 920, Bombay Cotton have declined to Rs. 237 1-2, Colaba Land and Mill Company shares declined to Rs. 1,490, Crescents to Rs. 130, Currimbhoys to Rs. 260, Chinas to Rs. 630, Bombay United to Rs. 325, Central Indias to Rs. 2,070, Davids have kept firm at Rs. 585, Fazalbhoys have declined to Rs.627 1-2, Finleys to Rs.342 1-2 to Rs. 345, Kohinoors to Rs. 735, Maneckji Petits to Rs. 3,070, New Great Eastern to Rs. 235, New City of Bombay to Rs. 1,060, Standards to Rs. 1372 1-2; Phoenix to Rs. 162 1-2; Swadeshis to Rs. 1,580; Textiles to Rs. 1,335 X.D., Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares to Rs. 1,440; and Swans to Rs. 295. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmah are unchanged at Rs. 675; Bombay E. Supply and Tramways Co's. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 186, and preference shares are unchanged at and about Rs. 173; the Bombay Steam N. Co.'s ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 220 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 275; Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 156; Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co's shares at Rs. 171-2; Kemps have declined to Rs. 175; Oriental G Security Life Assurance Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 490; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are quiet at Rs. 835; Shivraj Syndicate at Rs. 221-2; Tata Hydro E. Power Supply Company ordinary have dropped to Rs. 1,075 and preference shares to Rs 910; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary have declined to Rs. 183 and deld. shares to Rs. 162, and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 173. In Press companies, New Bears are steady at Rs. 545, Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 132 1-2 and New Mofussil are quiet at Rs. 885. In railway companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs 675, Tapti Valley at and about Rs. 590, Amritser Pattis at Rs 142, Ahmedabad Dholkas are quiet at Rs. 133, Sindh Light Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 144, Upper Sindh Light Railway shares are quiet at Rs. 16; Gujrat Railways are weak at Rs. 117, and Central Provinces at Rs. 94. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Tone of Market ...	Steady

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. U. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Aug.-Sept...	6·65	6·69
Sept.-Oct....	6·57	6 61
Oct.-Nov....	6·54	6 5·
Nov.-Dec....	6·49	6·53
Dec.-Jan....	6 49	6·53
Jan.-Feb....	6 5)	6·54
Feb.-Mar....	6·51	6·55
Mar.-Apl	6 53	6·57
April-May...	6·53	6·57

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.
On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian Cough Cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED MIXING OF POISON WITH SWEETMEAT.

PETITIONER ORDERED TO BE RELEASED FROM JAIL.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, Pooma Natha, a convict, made an appeal.

Mr. S. Patker, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The accused, with one Lallu Mitha, was charged before Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, with administering "dhatura" to Bai Hira. Mr. Clements was assisted by two assessors, the first of whom found both the accused not guilty, while the second found both the accused guilty. Mr. Clements, disagreeing with both the assessors, found Lallu not guilty, and found the petitioner guilty of abetting the commission of the offence, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Against this order he now appealed.

The story was that Bai Hira had a daughter named Jivaba. Her husband was working under Lallu Mitha. Jivaba used to take her husband's meals every day to Lallu's house. Lallu is said to have made certain proposals to Jivaba, and ultimately proposed that she should divorce her husband with a view to marrying him. Hira, the mother, the daughter and her husband were living in the house of Pooma. Lallu arranged to give a feast at the house of the petitioner, at which the parties got drunk. Lallu, it was stated, with the help of Pooma, gave Hira sweetmeats to eat, in which "dhatura" was mixed. The old woman became sick, but recovered soon afterwards, thereby frustrating the object of the two accused in wanting to abduct Jivaba.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in acquitting the prisoner and directing his release, observed that the evidence was directed to show that "dhatura" mixed in sweetmeat was administered to Hira. If the lower Court acquitted Lallu of administering "dhatura," the petitioner, said his Lordship, could not be convicted of abetting Lallu on that very same evidence. If certain admissions and confessions, which had been made by the petitioner, could not be taken into account against Lallu and did not assist the Court in coming to the conclusion that Lallu administered the sweetmeat, the Court must hold that the essential point of administering "dhatura" had not been proved in the case.

The Court, accordingly, directed the prisoner's acquittal and discharge from prison.

SUIT BY A DOCTOR.

A suit, filed by Dr. Shripat Govind Ranadey against the Goculdas Callianji Cotton Press Co., Ltd., came up for disposal before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chotubhai, was for the plaintiff; while Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola defended.

On March 1, 1912, the plaintiff advanced to one Harjiwan Motichand, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Nagji and Co., the secretaries, treasurers and agents of the defendant Company, the sum of Rs 2,500 on a loan for a year. To secure the repayment of that sum to the plaintiff Harjiwan deposited with the plaintiff certificates for 30 shares in the defendant Company of which Harjiwan was the registered shareholder. On June 1, 1912, the plaintiff advanced to Harjiwan a further sum of Rs. 3,500 on a loan for 12 months and to secure the repayment of that sum to the plaintiff Harjiwan deposited with the plaintiff certificates, of 70 more shares in the defendant Company. Harjiwan also signed a transfer form in favour of the plaintiff for transferring the whole of 100 shares deposited with the plaintiff into the plaintiff's name. No part of either of the sums advanced by the plaintiff to Harjiwan had been paid up till now. On June 25, 1913, the plaintiff, by his brokers, lodged the certificates for 100 shares and the transfer form with the defendant Company, paying the transfer fees in order that the shares might be transferred into the plaintiff's name. The documents were handed over by a clerk of the plaintiff's brokers who did not understand English to a clerk of Harjiwan, with the information that the same were lodged on behalf of the plaintiff for a transfer. The clerk of Harjiwan thereon passed a receipt in English to the brokers' clerk wherein no mention was made of the transfer form and those certificates had been received from Harjiwan for transferring those shares to the name of the plaintiff. The plaintiff had called on the defendant Company to correct the errors in the receipt, but the defendant Company had refused to comply with the plaintiff's request and it was the custom of the defendant Company to give cutcha receipts to registered share-holders and in their name. The defendant Company informed the plaintiff that the transfer of the shares to him was disapproved.

The plaintiff prayed that he may be declared entitled to the possession of those certificates and of the transfer form; that the defendant Company may be ordered to deliver up the certificates and the transfer form to him.

The defendants said that the directors of the defendant Company had disapproved of the transfer of those shares into the name of the plaintiff and, the refore, he was not entitled to have the possession of those shares. The defendant further submitted that he was not entitled to the relief claimed and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

After recording the evidence and hearing the arguments of counsel, his Lordship passed a decree with costs.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Mr Haveliwala, barrister, instructed by Mr. Bhide, pleader, presented a petition on behalf of his clients, Shiwubha Bhagubha and three others.

The petition was to the effect that the Talati of Dhanduka presented a complaint against the petitioners under Sections 183 and 186, Indian Penal Code, for obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty to Mr. Bharucha, the Second Class Magistrate of Viramgaum, but it was not accepted; thereafter, he presented the same at the time of his transfer and had it kept on his file. His successor, Mr Kirparam, the Second Class Magistrate, took up the case and fixed August 8 as the date of hearing but as the Government pleader was engaged at the Sessions the case was postponed till the 19th. The petitioner had engaged a pleader at Ahmedabad; on August 8 and 19 the case was fixed for the convenience of the Government pleader.

On August 19, the petitioners' pleader and the Government pleader appeared before the Second Class Magistrate, and the petitioners were informed that the case had been transferred to Dhanduka before the First Class Magistrate without any notice to the petitioners or hearing them as to the transfer from Ahmedabad to Dhanduka.

Immediately thereafter, the petitioners made inquiries and submitted an application to the Distsict Magistrate praying that the case should not be transferred to Dhanduka but the District Magistrate rejected the petition.

There were many local prejudices and circumstances at Dhanduka which would greatly prejudice the parties in their defence as the official subordinates to the Dhanduka magistrate would be witnesses in the case.

The petitioners, therefore, prayed that the case may not be transferred to Dhanduka, but that it should be heard at Ahmedabad and they asked for a reversal of the order of the District Magistrate.

Their Lordships granted a rule and ordered that the proceedings should be stayed.

END OF A WILL DISPUTE.

The appeal filed by Gangap Hundekar against Gangapa Malleshapa and others was disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Shah.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji, with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, appeared for the appellant Mr. Jayakar, with Mr. Moulgaonker, was for the respondent.

The applicant's case was that the will in dispute was the last will of a free and capable testator.

The respondents said that the testator was not of sound mind.

The Subordinate Judge found that the deceased mechanically signed the will in dispute, but it was not proved that he knew and approved of its contents. He, therefore, held that the will was not proved.

After hearing arguments of counsel, their Lordships confirmed the order of the Lower Court and rejected the application of the appellant with costs.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar will preside over the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Monday. Twenty cases have been committed to the Sessions up to now of which six are murder cases.

POLICE COURT.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Premji Shankar charged one G. M. Pai, with crimina, misappropriation in respect of a certain sum of money which was paid to the accused for the conduct of a case in the Mazagon Police Court.

Mr. Sorab B. Banaji, barrister, appeared for the accused.

The complainant's case was that he paid a certain amount of money to the accused for the conduct of the case, and the accused took him to Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai, barrister, but when the case was called on Mr. Indrajit did not appear. Moreover he had not rendered any account of the money entrusted to him. In reply to a question by the Court, the complainant said that he saw Mr. Indrajit after the case, but did not ask him whether he had received his fees.

The accused denied the allegations and said that he had furnished accounts through his pleader.

Mr. Indrajit who was examined stated that he had received his fees from the accused, but as about that time his father died he went to Surat leaving his work to Mr. Odani, who attended to the case. Besides, when the complainant came to file this information, witness informed him that he had received his fees from the accused and that the complaint, if made, would be a false one.

After hearing the accused's counsel, the magistrate discharged the accused and in doing so threw out a suggetion that the accused could make an application for sanction to prosecute the complainant for perjury.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

A meeting of the volunteers of the Depressed Classes Mission was held yesterday evening at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, with Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sudhadwalla in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Nayak, spoke of the work of the Society and said that financial aid was urgently required. In certain branches the Society had been working at a loss and at least Rs 5,000 was immediately required. He eulogised the work of the volunteers in the past, and said that to meet the present need it was proposed to open a rupee fund. The volunteers were requested to get subscriptions at the rate of a rupee per head on the occassion of the Ganesh Chaturthi festival which will take place on September 4 next. Mr Jehangir Vimadalal and some others also addressed the meeting at length, and after some songs had been sung, the meeting dispersed.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," AUG. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Anand, Mr Chuni Lal	Mehers, Mr D
Brassey, Captain E P	Min Din, Mr and Mrs
Henzani, Miss	Raj, Mr Dhan
Brittain, Mr O	Ram Lal, Mr
Brittain, Mrs and infant	Rapson, Mr and Mrs W
Carson, Mr C F	Roo-Keppel, K C I E, Lt Col the Hon'ble Sir George
Dermer, Mr Karl	Rowley, Miss
Dorjen, Miss	Shukla, Sub Asst Surgeon, C D
Fox, Mr C	Scott, Mr
Gonsalves, Mr B C	Smith, Mr
Guise, Mr G	Soni, Mr Mulraj
Graham, Mr R J D	Talbot, ICS, Mr A W J
Kirkpatrick, Mr W	Thomas, Rev D Lloyd
Kenyon, Mr C W	Thornhill, Dr T
Leslie, Mr W M	Waite, Miss
Logue, Mr G and Mrs	Wilson, Mr
Macdonald, Mr L W	Watson, Mr G Newal
MacManus, Mr and Mrs John	Williamson, Mr R L
Mahomed, Mr Ebrahim	
Manduit, Col F B	

WEDDING OF CAPTAIN RISLEY.

The wedding of Capt. C. G. Risely, 18th King George's Own Lancers, only son of the late Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I.E., C. S.I., to Miss Gladys Smyth-Pigott, eldest daughter of Mrs. Smyth-Pigott and late Mr. Smyth-Pigott, of Brockley Hall, Somerset, took Place in St Joseph's Church, Weston-super-Mare, on Aug. 12. The bride was given away by her cousin, Lord Arundell of Wardour. The bridegroom was attended by Capt Marsh, 18th King George's Own Lancers, as best man. Capt. and Mrs. Risley left later in the afternoon for London, "en route" for the Continent.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAUD ALLAN TO APPEAR ON NOVEMBER 1.

Musical and artistic people and theatre-goers in general will hail with pleasure the announcement that Maud Allan will open her Indian Tour with a powerful company of concert artists at the Royal Opera House on November 1. The programme will be the most classical ever yet witnessed in India and well-known artists' names will be seen on them. At present several famous musical artists who are desirous of associating themselves with Maud Allan's wonderful work are under consideration, and probably next week Mr. Edie will be able to state the names of the artists selected. In any case the management has decided that the Maud Allan Concert Party must be the strongest that has ever visited India and the East, a decision which will be welcomed with enthusiasm by both Europeans, Parsees and Indians. Certain rumours are in circulation that the price of seats is to be Rs. 20 downwards. Mr. Edie wishes to contradict these rumours, and intimates that although it is impossible to present such an organization as Maud Allan's the salary list of which will be enormous—at the ordinary theatre prices, still such a prohibitive price as Rs. 20 per seat will be quite out of the question. The matter of prices will be settled equitably, as soon as the exact cost of the enterprise has been ascertained; such prices will be naturally in proportion to the seating capacity.

THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

All music lovers will rejoice to know that those three wonderful young Russian instrumentalists, Leo, Jan, and Mischel Cherniavsky are returning here shortly. Every one will remember the extraordinary sensation created in musical circles by the playing of the Cherniavskys during the last tour in India some months ago. Since then they have scored a round of triumphs at Home. Naturally during their world's tour many amusing incidents have occurred, possibly one of the most interesting being at Rotorua, that wonder spot of New Zealand. The manager arranged that the party should go the round of the Geysers, Boiling Pools, and weird and awe-inspiring sights of that strange locality. The handsome and romantic appearance of the three artists from far away snowy Russia made a great impression on the warm-hearted Maori maidens who abound in that volcanic region. The names of Leo, Jan, and Mischel Cherniavskys peedily became quite household words in the Maori village of Whakarewerewa, and the watchful manager had to keep a "fatherly eye" on his "enfants prodigues." However all ended well; the dusky belles organized a special "Haka" and "Poi Dance" for the amusement of the concert party, and in return the "Cherniavskys introduced Maori maidens to the beauties of the Haydn Trio and in Mendelssohn Concert. Thus Maori and Muscovite having met and mutually admired, tearfully went on their several ways.

ANOTHER CINEMATOGRAPH DEVELOPMENT.

The principal film, which is being presented at the Excelsior this week, marks another advance in the triumphant progress of the Cinematograph. It is a story of the style of "Sherlock Holmes" in picture, a thrilling detective yarn, as its title "A Maze of Mystery" indicates. It is a film over 4,000 feet in length, and takes nearly an hour to run; but the story takes so many unexpected turns that the interest is well maintained throughout. The story is as exciting as any of Conan Doyle's, although there is nothing of the "blood and thunder" type about the plot or the way in which it is worked out. The acting will be found to be restrained, but convincing, and it is the kind of film, which, novel to Bombay, is sure to create great interest.

As a contrast to this thrilling detective story, there is a very funny film, in which Wiffles appears in the leading role. This week for the entertainment of Excelsior patrons Wiffles has got a pigtail. Those who know Wiffles well must surely have noticed that he would make an admirable Chinaman, and so he does. It is the funniest film in which this celebrated Cinematograph comedian has yet appeared.

Pathe's Gazette has some special features of interest this week.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

American war-films seem to be always popular with cinema audiences, and the management of the America-India Theatre are producing a thrilling war-drama depicting some most exciting scenes during an expedition sent by the American Government against the Indians of the North West Country. The picture is a remarkable one most of the scenes being taken from actual events. A good Pathecolor production entitled "Rival to Satan," is also included in to-day's new programme. The excellent colouring and mounting of the films is worthy of special note, and is equals, if not surpasses, other productions of a similar nature.

WONDERFUL CAT STORY.

The latest instance of the wonderful homing instinct of a cat is described by a Ripon correspondent of "Country Life":—

Our chauffeur's daughter recently came by rail from her home in Cardiff to visit her father here. She brought with her, in a basket, an ordinary black "Tom" cat which she has had for four years, intending to leave him with her father. After the first day in his new home, while his mistress was still here, "Tom" disappeared and could not be found. Inquiries elicited the fact that a black cat had been seen on the railway which passes near the house. Ten days later a letter arrived fron Cardiff saying that "Tom" had come home! He was in an exhausted state, with all his claws worn off and the flesh of his toes abraded. The distance between Ripon and Cardiff is fully 250 miles. The cat must, therefore, have travelled nearly 30 miles a day. Physically that is a fairly good feat. But if he returned by the way he came, how did he travel? Did he choose a route across country, or did he retrace his way through the busy junctions through which he had passed, but had never seen? On did he choose his train and escape the vigilant eyes of guard and ticket collector? Any explanation seems impossible, but the fact is incontrovertible. He left here! he arrived there worn and travel-stained. I am glad to say he soon recovered.

How do cats manage these marvels, instances of which are known to most of us? And how many humans could equal this achievement, without the aid of speech or maps?

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 30th August, 1913.

GENIUS IN THE GARRET.

"You are a *very* poor speaker" retorted the King in "Alice in Wonderland" when the trembling witness pleaded that he was a poor man. Perhaps Lewis Carroll wished to point out the fact that the wish to perpetrate a witticism frequently overrules both kindness and common-sense, at any rate the king's joke was neither good-natured nor logical. To presuppose a lack of oratorical skill, because of a lack of worldly goods, is surely an error possible only to a monarch in a fairy-tale. We all recognise the fact that poverty has, as a rule, no adverse influence upon talent of any kind, and that, on the contrary it very often acts as a spur to genius. The Muses seem to have a positive grudge against opulence, and against the possessors of even a moderate competency. To be a successful exponent of any of the liberal arts one must be beneath the notice of the income-tax collector. A hand to mouth existence appears to be particularly conducive to receptivity of mind. actual hunger leads to the happiest inspirations, and bodily discomfort is curiously combined with the bliss of mental exaltation. It is strange that poverty, which so often taints the outlook and the existences of commonplace people, should fail of its effect upon the subtle and sensitive minds of poets and dreamers; low living and high thinking are nevertheless presumed to be inseparable, even if the former arises less from voluntary self-denial than from financial stress. There is no doubt that we instinctively form a mental picture of out-at-elbows individuals when we think, in the abstract, of those who are dependent upon the precarious profession of literature. So many immortal lines have been penned in miserable and squalid surroundings, so many priceless manuscript treasures have been hawked about unsuccessfully, and have finally been sold for the wherewithal to purchase a single scanty meal for the starving author. To this ideal we adhere, in spite of the disillusion which occasionally comes upon us, as a result of the efforts of the interviewers whose business it is to record the trivial details in the lives of contemporary celebrities. The poet, comfortably ensconced in his spacious country-house, the dramatist, seated in his motor-car, the erotic novelist, reclining luxuriously in the drawing-room of her Mayfair maisonette...these are not figures which are likely to appeal to our fancy, or to replace the more attractive vision of the destitute writer, who has counted well lost the possibility of wealth, as long as there remained in him a message to be delivered.

There is, for instance, something very stimulating in the life-history of such a man of Francis Thompson, the author of that weird and powerful poem "The Hound of Heaven". Thompson, as judged by worldly standards, was an utter failure; to the great disappointment of his family he abandoned the attempt to qualify for the profession of medicine, and went to seek his fortune in London with little luggage other than a book or two. Inhospitable as ever to penniless poets, the streets of the metropolis revealed no golden pavements to the unpractical lad. Half-starved, half-stupefied with drugs, cold, homeless, delirious with hunger and fatigue, Thompson wrote verses of such unique spiritual beauty that they have gained for him a place in the front ranks of poetical fame.

Very similar to Thompson's career was that of De Quincey, who, with a couple of guineas in one pocket, and a couple of books in the other, fled to London to follow the profession of letters. Tortured by famine he had recourse to opium to still the cravings for food, and in the curious artificial exaltation produced by the drug, he wrote his masterpieces. An empty house served him as a lair in which he used to lie, in the twilight of perpetually closed shutters, seeing those wonderful visions which his magical pen has recorded for us. If pauperism claims the honour of having moulded genius, comparative poverty can also plead for the credit of having performed similar work. Those impecunious clerics, Dean Swift and Sydney Smith, were not so utterly crushed by the effort of economy that they could not give their thoughts to other subjects. Who would ever suspect from Sydney Smith's brightness and geniality, that the writer was a poor parson to whom a really square meal was a rarity and a treat? Who would imagine that a poorly paid chemist's assistant could have so far transcended penury and commonplace surroundings as to rise to the heights which Keats attained? There is, it is true, literary genius on every rung of the social ladder, from Burns, the ploughman, to Byron, the aristocrat, and it is not impossible that wealth and rank should produce inspiration as great as that which has blossomed in the midst of squalor. There is no reason why an orderly and comfortable existence should smother genius, but, nevertheless throughout the history of literature we find that it is adversity, conflict, disharmony, the struggle with destiny which have produced the terrible sincerity, the elemental cry which resound through all literature that lives. We must expect to find in commonplace people, the commonplace sentiments, the appreciation of creature comforts, of financial security, of so-called respectability. To men whose life's work is inscribed in their bank books only, whose signatures are appended to nothing more original than a cheque, there remains the much-prized satisfaction of the accomplishment of a definite aim. Poverty harrassed and unconventional genius can only plead in extenuation of its indifference to material prosperity, the famous excuse of Gringoire, "Voyez-vous sire, le bon sense n'est pas mon fort, je n'ai que du genie."

EAGLES AND AEROPLANES.

It is well-known that one should not believe all that one sees in the papers. But one hardly knows how to take a remarkable story which is published by a German pastor in a well-known German sporting journal. The story certainly is a very sporting effort, especially for a pastor, and, whether one decides that it is true or merely imaginative, it deserves perusal. The pastor's story is as follows:—"The military at Chalons and at Nice have bought six eagles, which are to be employed in attacking the aviators and aeroplanes of the enemy, for a successful attack on aeroplanes could be made by powerful birds flying against the machines and rendering them unserviceable. First the eagles are accustomed to the roar and rattle of the machine and to the sound of gun-fire; this lesson lasts three weeks. Model flying machines are made, to which scraps of meat are fastened, and in the meantime the birds are kept on starvation rations. Then when the aeroplanes are thrown into the air the eagles fly at the scraps of meat with tremendous force, and thus destroy the models. Later the birds are expected to wound the pilot with beak and claws, rendering him *hors de combat*. We should say that a starved eagle, while being accustomed to the roar and rattle and the gun-fire, would be a very interesting object, viewed through field-glasses. At close range the sight would be too exciting. There seems to be two great difficulties in the way of this brilliant scheme. Firstly, the eagles would have to be taught to differentiate between the aeroplanes of the enemy, and those of the French; and secondly, there is no reliable record of an eagle having ever been taught to do anything. With every respect to the German padre, we should think he is either suffering from a bad attack of fright, which has induced nightmare, or he is attempting a ponderous joke. The French are much too gentlemanly people to fight in such a nasty way.

FINANCE MINISTER AND CASH BALANCES.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER and the Chamber of Commerce had a friendly little meeting on Wednesday, in the full belief that five minutes' verbal discussion is worth more than a ream of correspondence. Sir Charles Armstrong took the opportunity of putting before the Finance Minister the views of the Chamber and the commercial community generally regarding the utilisation for trade purposes of the surplus cash balances now held in the treasuries of the Government of India. He maintained that contrary to the opinion held by Government, traders have a grievance that the balances are merely placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for his Council Bill drawings, and he held that Government funds should be made available to prevent stringency. If this were done, discount rates would be lowered, trade would be stimulated, imported goods would pass freely into consumption and full market prices would be obtained for Indian produce. Sir William Meyer did not controvert a single point in Sir Charles's speech. But he thought the Chamber was a little unkind to Government which left more money with the Presidency Banks than it need and he denied that Government had been so rigid and unsympathetic as some people assert. Sir William politely declined to discuss the Chamber's representations on the ground that the matters came within the purview of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance now sitting. He declined—as was anticipated—to commit himself to anything definite at present, but asked for some clearer outlines of the actual procedure desired. These outlines, concerning, ways and means, the Finance Member hoped to learn from the general discussion, which is reported to have followed. But whether his wish was gratified we are not told, though we may be sure that all suggestions put forward were eminently practical.

ATTACK ON THE PREMIER.

THERE was good reason for the reservation with which we accepted the suggestion that there was a truce between the militant Suffragettes and the Government, and the latest outrage, the attack on the Premier while golfing at Lossiemouth, warrants the view that the idea of a cessation of hostilities—to use a warlike term which is perfectly justifiable—was rather the expression of the wish than the actual fact. It is a deplorable business that Mr. Asquith, who has not been enjoying the best of health and upon whom the cares of office are hanging particularly heavily just now, should be subject to such treatment by inconsequent fanatics. One suffragette seized him and dragged him about, while another knocked off his hat and harrassed him, his daughter and two detectives only just being in time to save him from further indignity and, possibly, harm. How long, we wonder, will the mad campaign of violence and wholesale destruction be allowed to disgrace the name of womanhood and a cause which is a very rational one? And how long will the authorities be so weak and impotent in dealing with that campaign? This attack on the Prime Minister, which is only one of a series which have occurred, is without doubt due to his opposition to woman suffrage. Although that opposition is not perhaps general, and although we are more in sympathy with the women's plea for an extension of the Parliamentary franchise, yet Mr. Asquith's attitude is a statesmanlike one and very fair. In a sentence his attitude is this: convince the British people that this is a desirable change and the most determined opponents of the cause of votes for women will be the first to bow to the decision and to make the change. That is not a bigot's attitude, yet in their attacks on him the militants are proving themselves the worst of bigots and tyrants rather than seekers after reform and greater liberty of political action.

FRENCH NAVAL INVENTION.

IF there is the slightest foundation for the claims of the French engineer, Ulivi, naval warfare of the future is to be revolutionised. The inventor has been carrying out experiments from a yacht at Havre with an instrument which projects rays having the supposed power to agitate explosives in such a way that they blow up. On the surface, such a discovery is as marvellous as wireless telegraphy. It is as great an advance upon guns which fire projectiles as wireless telegraphy was upon cables. There is not the slightest reason why there should not be rays floating about in the atmosphere which will cause explosions when concentrated. The only trouble in the past has been to find them and discover how they can be mechanically produced, or else easily captured and harnessed. M. Ulivi is said to have exploded gunpowder contained in metal cases at a distance of fourteen miles. The rays, it is claimed, would have the same effect, no matter what the explosive was. While at first sight it seems that, with such a powerful weapon, a nation could absolutely clear the high seas of other warships, in practice the discovery scarcely amounts to this. For one thing, scientists generally work in couples, though independently. That is to say, however wonderful an invention a man in one country may make there is usually someone in quite another quarter of the globe on the track of the same thing. And we are hopeful enough to believe that there are in England engineers who will not for long leave M. Ulivi in sole possession of the new secret, provided always that he really has found it.

THE P. and O. Company's s s. "Caledonia" with the homeward mails of the 23rd instant arrived here at 3 p. m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Delta" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. on Monday.

CAPTAIN H. M. RIGG, 92nd Punjabis, assumes charge of the duties of Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, from Captain A. F. Lindsay who has three months' privilege leave.

THE District Traffic Superintendent of the N.-W. Railway wires:—The line being badly breached between Mithri and Bellput stations at mile 33, the transhipment of passengers and mails is still impossible.

THE Planters' Conference at Bangalore closed yesterday afternoon with a ballot for office-bearers for 1913-14. The election resulted in Mr. E. L. Mahon, of Coorg, being returned as Chairman, Messrs. E. J. Hughes and J. L. Crawford as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Fletcher Norton as Secretary.

In Mail week Captain John D'Arcy assumed the command of the cruiser "Dartmouth," which he will pay off and recommission on the 1st and 2nd September at Portsmouth for service with the East Indies Squadron. Amongst the appointments made to the "Dartmouth" are the following:—Engineer Commander E. P. Soper, Fleet Surgeon J. Robinson, and Gunner J. Regan.

ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

EXEUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The dreariest legislative session I have ever known came to an end a few hours ago, and, although for this relief we ought to be and are thankful, it is not pleasant to reflect that the next will in all probability be the last session of the present Parliament. It must necessarily be so. The same causes that made the past session dull, stale and unprofitable, will operate next year only more so. In this morning's *Daily Mail* there is an article headed "Why Parliament Bores the Public," the writer being Mr. J. M. Hogge, M.P., who, I suppose, was selected to deal with the subject because of his inexperience. He has been a member of the House of Commons just eighteen months! The rise of this descriptive article and the decline of Parliamentary reports have in the opinion of this novice wiped out interest in the Mother of Parliaments. The descriptive article, though the Member for East Edinburgh may not be aware of the fact, rose a great many years ago, but I agree with him that it was never quite so futile as it has become since Lord Northcliffe appeared upon the scene and changed the whole character of the London Press. Who, that cares anything for the dignity of public life, can help sympathising with the following sarcastic remarks:—

Joseph King, M.P., goes up into the distinguished Strangers' Gallery, and sits down with his hat on. A point of order is raised, and next day this important political fact competes with the defeat of Prince Palatine or the victory of Parke in interesting the public.

Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., single-handed holds the House up for two nights in opposing the Mental Deficiency Bill, and next day he is acclaimed "the chocolate soldier," because he sustained himself on chocolate and so saved the time he might have lost on meals.

Does anyone imagine for a moment that "Josh," as he is popularly called, cared one straw about having the public interested in his food? He was out to rouse them into opposition to a Bill, yet no account was given anywhere of his objections to the Bill. He would willingly have distributed chocolate to the entire Press Gallery in return for the quarter of a column exposing the inherent stupidities of this otherwise great social measure.

What is the cause of this? In the lobby the newspaper men's most frequent question is, "Can you give me a good par to-day?" I recollect recently that one of them was quite disappointed with me because I thought the smoking in a Grand Committee in the House so unimportant compared with the business in hand that I did not mention it to him.

My fatal error was obvious when next day it was the only item of news about that Committee that appeared anywhere.

There are two reasons beyond that mentioned by Mr. Hogge why the public are for the time being about as much interested in the House of Commons as in the meetings of the L. C. C. The first is that the House of Commons does not at present contain a single "orator" or great figure like the giants of past generations; the second is the necessity under the Parliament Act of going over the same ground again sitting after sitting and session after session. When Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and Plural Voting are out of the way and new measures are brought in, interest in the proceedings of Parliament will revive, but the interest will never be what it was until another Disraeli or Gladstone appears on the scene.

"ADVANCE, INDIA!"—MR. M. DE P. WEBB AS LEADER.

I have received from Messrs. P. S. King and Son, the publishers, an early copy of a new work under the above title by the indefatigable Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E. The author tells us that the first part of the book has been written mainly for English readers; the seven chapters that follow mainly for Indians. These chapters were contributed in the first instance to various Indian publications and some parts have been re-written and supplemented with additional matter on the reference to the proposed State Bank. The third part gives the text of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency and also a Note "collecting in convenient form the author's oft-repeated criticisms of the recent financial activities of the India Office." The conclusion shows why India's advance means "not only increased strength and prestige for India, but also increased strength and prestige for the whole Empire." In his first chapter entitled "The Miracle of the Government of India" he severely takes to task those who thoughtlessly say that this miracle depends upon physical force. He also "goes for" Mr. Lloyd George, who, it seems, cannot be left out of anything even though his sins be ever so remote from the subject under consideration. The wicked Chancellor of the Exchequer is dragged into show how British prestige in the East is lowered by the assertions and actions of provincial people in this country. He writes:—"The disabilities, misfortunes, and hardships of the poor of the United Kingdom are matters that cannot but appeal strongly to every British subject, not only in Great Britain but in every part of the Empire These difficulties and pains will not be removed, however, by such outpourings of unbalanced sentimentality as India has heard with pity from the lips of Mr. Lloyd George. Nor is British character likely to be improved by crude appeals from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the cupidity of the ignorant and lazy. India expects Great Britain's leaders to endeavour to promote those qualities of self-help—energy, persistence, efficiency, thrift, and self-denial—which have made British subjects respected all the world over, just to demoralize the proletariate by encouraging a belief that the politicians or Government temporarily in power can give the people something for nothing—'9d. for 4d.'—at the expense of 'imaginary millionaire dukes and other wealthy parasites who are supposed to fatten on the labour of the working classes.' I hold no brief of Mr. Lloyd George, but with all respect to Mr. Webb I doubt very much whether the most violent of the Chancellor's political harangues has done our political prestige in India a ha'porth of harm. Nor can I imagine that our Indian fellow-subjects are concerned in any way about a single English millionaire, ducal or otherwise. The passage I have quoted from Mr. Webb's book reads like a political speech delivered to an audience of yokel living under the shadow of a ducal palace. For a different reason Mr. Webb expresses himself of another member of the Government, Mr. Montagu. A statement of his in the House of Commons is described as an "amazing exposition" and as seeming "to indicate that Mr. Montagu and the Office of which he is the spokesman, are both unfamiliar with some of the elementary features of international finance." Slightly crude and I should say calculated to be more injurious to British prestige in India than anything ever uttered in Limehouse. Mr. Webb is altogether opposed to the establishment of a great State Bank in India; what India wants, he says, is "more *Indian* Banks, created in India, by *Indians*, and bringing into use some of that *Indian money* which is at present lying hidden away in the country" in unproductive hands. The italics are Mr. Webb's. If Mr. Keynes, a very capable member of the Royal Commission previously referred to, happens to read Mr. Webb's book he will be both flattered and amused by seeing himself over and over again described as Professor Keynes. Mr. Keynes is not, I believe, Professor of Economics at Cambridge as Mr. Webb styles him but "Girdler's Lecturer in Economics." There is one thing for which I must give Mr. Webb unqualified praise—I allude to his excellent index, almost too excellent, for so small a work.

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY.

I quote as follows from the official report of the discussion on Viscount Wolmer's amendment in favour of preferential treatment for the Indian and Ceylon tea planter:—

"Mr. Austen Chamberlain: The hon. baronet the member for Salford (Sir W. Byles)—

Sir W. Byles: I am not a baronet.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain: When the hon. gentleman laughs.—

Sir W. Byles: I was not laughing at anything the right hon. gentleman said, but at some observations from the other side by some hon. gentlemen behind me. I never laugh at the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain: I am greatly relieved. I hope I endeavour to address suitable arguments to the House, and the hon. member I am sure is always ready to appreciate arguments of that kind.

One almost expected the nurse—I beg pardon, the Speaker—to scold these naughty children. As to Sir W. Byles I have seen him a great many times, but I have never once seen him laugh and cannot imagine what he looks like when indulging in such unusual levity. His excuse that he was not laughing at anything Mr. Austen Chamberlain said but "at some observations *from the other side* by some honourable gentlemen" behind him is rather ambiguous, but I think I know what he meant. In the House of Commons the "other side" usually means the opposite benches. As to Mr. A. Chamberlain's little slip, if it was a slip, it is quite common for members in their speeches to refer to a Knight bachelor as "the hon. baronet" and I believe it is done intentionally in nine cases out of ten, and because it pleases the member referred to. As every baronet who occupies a seat in the House of Commons dreams of becoming a peer—and the Parliament Act has not by any means lessened the number of such dreamers—so every Parliamentary Knight hopes that he may in due course blossom into a Bart. if he plays the game, that is, contributes largely to the party chest, and is sufficiently servile to the tin gods of the Treasury bench.

MR. HEATH AND MR. HORNELL.

What is rather absurdly called a "Departmental Committee" has been appointed to inquire and report as to the steps by which effect shall be given to the scheme of the report of the Royal Commission on University Education in London. The Chairman is Sir George H. Murray (formerly of the Treasury) and the Secretary, Mr. H. F. Heath, C.B., of the Education Department, the gentleman who is practically responsible for all the appointments made on this side to the Indian educational service,—not a second Mr. Hornell but, if I may say so without offence, a superior Mr. Hornell. In Whitehall Mr. Hornell, though he is now such a big gun in Bengal, was under Mr. Heath. In the more or less ineffective defence which Lord Crewe made yesterday in reply to Lord Ampthill's attack on a characteristically censurable appointment the noble Marquis said that Mr. Hornell while in Whitehall performed invaluable service to the India Office "for he brought into order and altogether formulated the recruiting of their educational officers for India, and in doing that he kept himself in regular touch with the very recent developments of Indian education." Formulated the recruiting of their education officers seems a rather round about way of saying that Mr. Hornell saved some official in the India Office a lot of trouble. The present arrangement may be very convenient for the India Office, but I do not think that it is a good one in some other respects. I am old-fashioned enough to think that the person, who selects officers for the Government services in India, ought to be somebody who is responsible to the Secretary of State for India and not the member of the staff of another Government Department with which the Secretary of State for India has nothing to do.

THE CECILS.

Lord Robert Cecil speaking at Wrexham against the Disestablishment Bill described himself as an "Englishman, though of Welsh descent." Rather courageous of him considering his father's famous sneer at the "Celtic fringe." By the way what is the matter with Lord Hugh Cecil? At one time it looked as if he were shaping for the future leadership of the Conservative Party. No one now ever thinks of him as a coming Prime Minister and although I suppose he is a member of the Shadow Cabinet it would not very greatly surprise me to hear that he is not. While Lord Hugh has dropped into the background more or less, Lord Robert who formerly played second fiddle has been steadily advancing in political importance and has for the time being at any rate quite cut out his brother.

(Continued on page 13.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul," "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XX. (*Continued*).

"I'm glad I've made a clean breast of the whole affair," said Champernowne to himself, as he was driven rapidly homewards. "Glad that I was forced to do it. Fear? Yes that fellow that wrote the book was right. Fear is responsible for many a crime. That two thousand pounds I paid Greenhead—that was, I suppose, of the nature of a crime—compounding a felony, they'd call it. Fear drove me into that, and it's been like a millstone about my neck ever since."

His thoughts turned to Higson—that poor, cold lump of clay, whose lips would never give the information, whose hands would never grasp the twenty thousand pounds reward. He wondered whether Higson had been killed by the man who had killed Evelyn Scott, whether the unfortunate detective had been murdered because he knew the truth and was intending to give it to the world. Dead men tell no tales, and it was more than likely that Higson's knowledge was the reason for his death. There was some comfort in that thought. This fresh crime would possibly in all probability provide fresh clues for the police to work upon.

When the cab stopped in Park Lane Champernowne alighted and paid the driver. Then he passed through the gilded bronze gates of the garden that lay between the house and the road and made his way round to a side entrance.

"I shall be glad to get to bed," he thought, as he put his latch-key in the lock.

Then something touched his arm, and he sprang to one side.

"Who is that?" he asked, sharply. "Who is there?"

"I want a few words with you, my lord," said a hoarse voice.

"Who are you?" "What do you want?"

"I am Boanerges Scott," the voice answered, "and I want a few words with you."

"It is impossible," said Lord Champernowne, after a moment's pause. "How dare you come here like this—at this time."

"I wanted to catch you on your return," said Scott. "Are you going to ask me in, or shall we talk here?"

"I am going to do neither; I don't wish to have anything to do with you."

"You have been to Inkerman Court," said the financier. "I wish to talk to to you about Higson."

"How do you know I have been to see Higson?" Champernowne asked, sharply.

"I heard your voice over the telephone—I rang Higson up. I think, perhaps, on the whole, that it would be better for us to have a chat."

Champernowne hesitated. Then it occurred to him that it might be possible to bluff Boanerges Scott—to pretend that Higson had given away his secret before he died. Perhaps it would be better to ask the financier into the house.

"I can give you a few minutes," he said, curtly.

He opened the door, switched on an electric light, and Scott followed him into a long passage and then through another door into the hall. But it was not till Champernowne reached the library, and had switched on a blaze of electric light, that he had a good view of Scott's face, and when he had seen it he was sorry that he had let the man into the house. It was the very incarnation of hideous and loathsome rage—a vast, white, blotched face with blood-shot eyes, a face that was scarcely human in its bestial fury. Champernowne fancied that he had seen something of the kind before—in the padded cell of an asylum he had once visited.

"The fellow's mad," he said to himself. "The death of his son has driven him off his head. Monomania—that's what it is. Nothing on earth will ever persuade him that I am not the murderer."

"So you've been to see Higson," said the financier in a hard, unnatural voice.

"Yes," Champernowne answered. "You'd better sit down. You don't look very well."

Scott lurched forward a couple of paces and flung himself into a chair. Then he covered his face with his hands and seemed to be trying to regain his self-control.

"I went to see Higson," Champernowne continued, "because he wrote to me and asked for an appointment. It was I who offered twenty thousand pounds for information that would lead to the conviction of the man who murdered your son."

'Ha, ha!" laughed Scott. "An excellent joke—excellent!"

"Mr. Higson," Champernowne continued, "wished to claim the twenty thousand pounds reward."

Again Scott laughed—an almost hysterical laugh. Then, placing his hands on the arms of the chair, he rose slowly to his feet.

"Higson," he said' "will say anything for money. I hope you asked for proof before you parted with any cash."

"You may as well confess," Champernowne replied. "The game is up. The whole miserable plot will be exposed to-morrow."

"Plot?"

"Yes—the plot between you and Greenhead and Higson—to keep me in your power, Higson——"

"You miserable fool!" shouted Scott, clenching and unclenching his hands. "Higson is dead! You thought I didn't know that—thought you'd laid a trap for me. It would take a dozen brains like yours to lay a trap for me."

Champernowne smiled to hide his discomfiture. Then he looked into the horrible eyes that were glaring at him.

"This man is the murderer," he said to himself; "he has killed Higson with his own hands," and then, aloud: "How did you know?"

"They telephoned to me—directly you had gone—I came round here at once."

"Why?"

"To see that you do not escape."

"Surely that would be the work of the police—if it were necessary."

"The police? I shall call them in when I think fit. So long as your mother lives, you are safe. When she is dead, the police shall know everything?"

"You are mad. Do you think I killed Higson?"

"I know," the financier replied, hoarsely. "I know. And all the world will know, when they learn that Higson was the man who held the proofs of your guilt."

"You are certainly mad," said Champernowne, calmly. "What could I gain by Higson's death? There is Greenhead—and then yourself."

"Well, perhaps it will be my turn next—perhaps——" He moved forward a few paces, and stood within three feet of Champernowne. His mouth was working convulsively. There was the glare of madness in his eyes.

"The murderer of my son," Boanerges Scott said, slowly. "But you shall not escape me. Even if the law is not strong enough to deal with you, I am. I have condemned you to death, and—you shall die. If I thought you would escape me, I would kill you with my own hands."

Champernowne stepped back a pace, but a heavy table stopped his retreat. He leant against it and laughed uneasily.

"I am the law," said the financier, in a low voice; "I am the judge and the jury. Perhaps I may be the executioner."

Champernowne laughed. "That reminds me of 'Alice in Wonderland,'" he said. "What was it the dog said to the mouse?

'I'll be judge, I'll be jury,"
Said cunning old Fury;
"I'll try the whole cause,
And condemn you to death."

Boanerges Scott looked at him for a few seconds. Then he raised his clenched fist and struck at him with all his strength. The blow caught Champernowne on the chest, just above the heart, and knocked him backwards on to the table. Before he could recover himself a pair of great hands were at his throat and the weight of the huge body was holding him down. He tried to kick out with his legs, but they were pinioned close to the edge of the table. He was helpless—in the hands of a madman.

"It's ill jesting with a man who has lost his only son," said Scott, tightening his grip on Champernowne's throat.

But for that I'd have spared you—have let the law do its work—I am the law. The blood of my son cries out to me—I hear it—day and night I hear it."

A strangled cry broke from Champernowne's throat, as he struggled to free himself from the terrible grip of these great hands. The lights of the electric chandelier in the centre of the room danced before his eyes. He struck out with his hands again and again; but tall, long limbed fellow though he was, he had not the gigantic reach of the financier, and could not strike that horrible white face. The burning lights grew dim and changed from white to red; he could hear Scott's voice—a long way off—so far that the words sounded faint and indistinct. His hands dropped back on the table, and he lay there with outstretched arms

Then, as his fingers moved convulsively, they touched something cold and hard and closed on it. With the last fierce energy of a dying man he raised the thing from the table and struck up with it—sideways—with a circular movement of his arms.

There was a pause, and the grip of the hands on his throat relaxed. Something heavy fell on the top of him, and then slid slowly off, and fell to the floor with a crash. The dancing red lights disappeared in a mist of darkness. There was a roar in his ears like the roar of waves on a rock-bound coast.

CHAPTER XXI.

When Lord Champernowne came to his senses, he found himself still lying on the table, and his first impression was that he had a very bad sore-throat, and that his bed was remarkably hard: Then, as memory came back to him, he raised himself on one elbow, and gradually pushed himself up into a sitting position. As he did so, Boanerges Scott came into view—stretched out at full length on the floor.

"Merciful heavens," muttered Champernowne, "I could not have hit him so hard as all that—what on earth—"

His eyes fell on something that lay on the table—a long Italian stiletto that he used as a paper knife. The handle was of steel, curiously inlaid with gold; the edge of the blade was blunt, but the point was thin and sharp.

"Not with that," he muttered, picking up the stiletto—"not with that."

Then he placed his feet on the floor, tried to stand, and leant back against the table.

There he remained for a few moments, quite motionless, looking at the long, thin blade of steel. Then the man on the floor groaned, and moved his right arm.

The faint sound, the movement, just visible, seemed to bring life into Champernowne's stupefied brain. He leant forward, holding on to the table with one hand. Then he saw that there was blood on the financier's collar.

"Not dead," he thought: "I struck in self-defence—Heaven knows that."

He knelt down by Scott's side, and saw that the man was bleeding from a gash in the throat. It seemed to be a very small wound to produce such a quantity of blood. Then he heard a sound, and, looking up, saw the door ajar. Then the door opened a little further, and Mamie appeared. She was wearing a wonderful dressing gown of pale green velvet lined with ermine. Her dark hair hung down on her shoulders, and there was a look of terror in her eyes

"Jack," she cried, hoarsely, "what has happened? Who is that on the floor!"

"Boanerges Scott," he answered. "He tried to strangle me—very nearly did, too—I struck at him—with the paper knife."

She came forward a pace, and then shrank back against the wall, covering her face with her hands.

"You—you have killed him," she whispered.

"I don't think so. But he very nearly killed me. He is mad—stark, raving mad. He held me down and choked the life out of me—I struck at him—the first thing I could lay hands on—I fainted—here Close the door, and keep your wits about you."

Mamie closed the door mechanically and turned the key in the lock. She was thinking strange, horrible things, and her thoughts were visible in her face.

"This—this will kill your mother," she whispered. "Oh, what has happened to us all?"

Lord Champernowne passed his hand across his forehead. The pressure of those terrible hands had sent the blood to his brain, and his thoughts were still hazy. He made an effort to rouse himself from the mental stupor that seemed to have paralyzed all his powers of action. He took out his handkerchief, and bound up the financier's wound with clumsy fingers. Boanerges Scott opened his eyes and looked at him.

"You'd better rouse the servants," said Lord Champernowne to his wife, and send for a doctor."

"No," said a harsh voice, "not that—all right—near shave, though—don't want scandal—accident."

Boanerges Scott raised himself on one elbow looked at Mamie, and then sank back again on the floor.

'Accident?" repeated Mamies in a low voice. "Thank Heaven!"

"Fetch some brandy," said Champernowne. "He's faint from loss of blood, that's all."

She hurried from the room, and the financier looked hard at Champernowne's face.

"Accident," he said, thickly. "We'll let it go at that—for the present—no harm done."

"You've been shamming," Champernowne said, fiercely. "You're not hurt at all."

"Not dead, at any rate," the financier replied. "No, thanks to you, though—sight of blood makes me feel faint—accident we'll call it—for the present."

"No, the truth" said Champernowne, "I'll tell the truth—scandal—yes, a fine scandal."

"Very well," Scott answered, quietly. Then he struggled to his knees, gripped the edge of the table with his hands, and pulled himself to his feet. His face was white as chalk, and his huge body trembled. He did not seem at all like a man who was pretending to be hurt.

"You very nearly killed me," said Champernowne in a hoarse voice. "I acted in self-defence. I don't care who knows the truth."

"That will be your story." Scott replied "but there will be mine."

The door opened, and Mamie entered the room with a wineglass and a small cut-glass decanter of brandy.

"Shall I pour you out some?" she said, in a low voice.

"If you please."

She poured out the spirit with a trembling hand, and gave the glass to the financier. He drank it at a single gulp, and a faint tinge of colour came into his face.

"More" he said, holding out the glass. She filled it again, and again he drained it to the last drop. Then he seated himself on a chair.

"A pure accident," he said, looking steadily at Mamie's white face. "Lord Champernowne was showing me that pretty little toy; I slipped, and it just caught me in the throat—nothing serious—a vain cut—can't stand the sight of blood. I—I think I'd like to go home."

"You must see a doctor."

"Yes—on my way home—nothing serious—might have been, though, if it had caught the main artery. Lord Champernowne, may I beg your arm?"

"I'd better get the cab first," said Champernowne. "I'll go out and find one." He left the room, walking unsteadily, as though he had had too much to drink.

"Mr. Scott," said mamie, when they were alone, "I want the truth of this."

"You have had it, madam," was the grim reply.

"It was not an accident," she faltered. "Who would believe that?"

"You will believe it," he answered equitly. I'd advise you to do so, if you wish to keep your reason."

She cried out that he must tell her the truth, but the man was obdurate. He only affirmed the truth of his story. Then at last she gave in, and seating herself in a chair by the writing-table sat there with her face buried in her hands, till her husband entered the room.

"I suppose you've told her your-own story," said Champernowne, as he walked with Scott to the cab.

"No, and you'd better not tell yours It was an accident. I have stuck to that."

"I shall tell the truth," said Lord Champernowne, sternly. "It is not unlikely that you will be charged with attempted murder."

"That is as you please," said the financier, dryly. "Thank you—your arm for one moment." Tell the man to drive to No. 16A, Harley Street."

The cab drove off into the night, and Lord Champernowne returned to the library. He found his wife seated in a chair by the table. Her chin was resting on her hands, and her eyes were fixed on the steel blade of the paper-knife.

"Mamie" he said hoarsely, "the brute tried to strangle me—you can see the marks on my throat."

She did not answer him. She moved one of her hands touched the handle of the paper-knife, and shuddered.

"It was a near touch and go." Champernowne continued. "I'll have the fellow brought to book for it.

"An old man like that" she said slowly, and you—strong—an athlete." Then she rose to her feet and walked towards the door. He intercepted her and caught her roughly by the arm.

"You think I attacked him" he said in a low voice that I struck the first blow, that it was he who acted in self-defence. He has told you that—you believe him?

"He said—it was an accident" she replied. Then she wrenched her arm free from his grasp.

"Don't touch me," she said, in a low voice. "I don't wish you to even speak to me."

He drew himself up and looked her steadily in the eyes. If he had loved her, perhaps even if she still had had any love left for him, he would have pleaded with her, have argued, have striven his hardest to put bimself right in her eyes. As it was he was filled with a fierce and bitter desire to strike back at her, to wound her as she had wounded him.

"It will not be hard to obey you," he said coldly, I should not care if I never saw you or spoke to you again."

A faint smile flickered across her white face.

"I shall leave England next week," she said, sharply. Then she left the room and closed the door quietly behind her.

Lord Champernowne seated himself at the table and stared dully at the paper-knife. The load was accumulating on his shoulders. The very stars in their courses seemed to be fighting against him. His marriage had turned out a failure. Greenhead and Boanerges Scott were working together to bring ruin and shame upon him. That very night two fresh chains had been added to the fetters that bound him hand and foot. When the truth was known about Greenhead and the cheque it would be said that he (Lord Champernowne) had killed Higson and had made an attempt on Scott's life.

"It is a greater burden than I can bear," he thought. "If it were not for my mother——"

Then a tender look came into his eyes and he smiled.

"Dear little mother," he said to himself. "She is all I have in the world—the only person who loves me and believes in me. May God punish me with death if I ever do anything to bring more pain and sorrow into her life."

CHAPTER XXII.

The jury brought in a verdict of murder against a person or persons unknown at the inquest on the body of Archibald Higson. Lord Champernowne, the principal witness, was treated with every courtesy and consideration by the coroner, and was complimented on the fact that he had volunteerily placed himself in a very awkward position.

Considerable stress was laid on the fact that the unfortunate man had been murdered just before he was about to claim the £20,000 reward offered by Lord Champernowne. It seemed evident, the coroner said in his summing up of the evidence, that the crime had been committed to prevent the confession being made, and it was more than likely that it had been committed by the murderer of Evelyn Scott. The very fact that both the victims had been killed in precisely the same manner seemed to point to the two murders being the work of the same hand.

The murderer, however, had left no clue behind him, and a search among Mr. Higson's papers had produced nothing that would throw any light on the mystery of Evelyn Scott's death. It was, however, certain that Mr. Higson had been dead for more than an hour when the doctor first examined the body, and the careful inspection of the drawers and cupboards containing the detective's documents showed that, though they were found locked, the contents were in remarkable disorder—a fact that was almost conclusive proof that they had been searched by the murderer.

Mrs. Jesmond, Mr. Higson's housekeeper, gave evidence that she had left the flat at ten o'clock, and that, at that time, Mr. Higson was alone. She said that she always slept in the flat, but on this particular occasion her sister was ill, and she had received permission to go and spend the night with her. The general servant who, together with Mrs. Jesmond, did the entire work of the flat, always slept out, leaving at half-past nine and returning at seven in the morning. It seemed probable that the murderer knew that Mrs. Jesmond would be absent, and attempts had been made to trace him through this source. But they had, up to the time of the inquest, resulted in nothing.

Boanerges Scott had been summoned to give evidence, but he had sent a doctor's certificate saying that he was unable to leave his bed. He had however, sent a written and signed statement to the effect that he had telephoned to Mr. Higson at a quarter past two, and that a voice, which he had recognized as that of Lord Champernowne, had answered him. He made a further statement, which spoke in high terms of Mr. Higson's honesty and integrity, and referred to his death as the "loss of a friend and confidential adviser of many years' standing."

"It's a rotten job," said Lord Champernowne to Bleazby, when they met at the latter's house two hours after the conclusion of the inquest, "and I hope the public will have the sense to see that I had nothing to do with it."

"You, Champernowne?" laughed his friend. "What on earth could you have to do with it? I should think the coroner made it quite clear that you acted as very few men would have acted in the circumstances. It required a lot of pluck to ring up the police like that. I think if I'd been there I should have been sorely tempted to slip out of the flat and say nothing at all about it."

"Well, I hope the matter'll be cleared up," said Champernowne, gloomily. "One's reputation can't stand a second affair of this sort."

"My dear boy, you are talking nonsense."

"Oh, I shouldn't care if I was a private individual. But people are only too eager to fling mud at anyone who is in office, and some of it is sure to stick."

"Ridiculous! Absurd! They'll catch the fellow."

"I don't see that it's likely. He entered the flat after ten. When Mrs. Jesmond left it, and he left the flat—well, I suppose, when I heard that door close. That's pretty well all that is known about the affair."

"They'll get hold of a clue, Champernowne. You mustn't be morbid. That twenty thousand pounds will bring something to light. A murderer can rarely keep his secret, and a sum of money like that will tempt his dearest friend, his closest relation, to betray him. Now I want to talk to you about something really serious—Malfray."

"Lord Malfray? What's the matter with him?"

"Nothing at present. What do you think of Malfray?"

"What do you mean?"

I want your candid opinion of the old man. You have known him a great deal longer than I have. Your father knew him intimately. Can Malfray be relied on?"

"Yes—if it is to his interest to be reliable."

"One can't forget," said Bleazby, slowly, "that up to a few months before the last election Malfray was opposed to Socialism in every shape or form."

I don't think he has any fixed principles, even at his time of life. He does not care on what principles he climbs into power, so long as he can keep hold of the ladder. He is an uncertain and quite unscrupulous old man. But he cannot harm us. We have the whip hand of him."

"H'm, yes," said Bleazby, thoughtfully, "at present. But I don't trust him."

"I don't think he will leave us in the lurch," said Champernowne, with a smile. "You see, it isn't as if he were a turn-coat. This Tory Socialism idea—this alliance of wealth and poverty against the middle classes—is something new. Malfray looks upon himself as the founder of a new party. He could not desert it without being branded as a traitor."

"I see," said Bleazby, stroking his red beard. "But I dislike the old man. At the next election we must try and shake ourselves free from him. I think by then we shall be able to stand by ourselves. We wanted money. We've got it now, and we are in a stronger position."

Champernowne looked at his friend with a puzzled frown. "You don't mean," he queried, slowly, "that you intend to throw the Tories over—put on the super-tax again, the death duties, the land-tax?"

"It may have to be done," said Bleazby, grimly. "There is trouble brewing. Oil and water won't mix, Champernowne. Well, we shall see how things turn out. If Malfray were honest I'd stick to him in spite of everything. But I mistrust the man. I shouldn't wonder if he's not making overtures to the Liberals already—working behind our backs."

"I don't think you ought to say that, Bleazby."

"I would not say it to anyone but you, Champernowne—and you will not, of course, repeat it to anyone else—not even to your wife. But I want you to keep your eyes open—your eyes and your ears, Champernowne. There may be trouble when my next Budget is brought in. But if there is, if Malfray plays the traitor, he and all his crew shall go over board at the next election. I swear that, Champernowne, if it takes a revolution to accomplish it."

He spoke fiercely—too fiercely for a man in whose hands lay the reins of Government. Such men should speak softly, like the great Lord Malfray—be even tempered, smooth-tongued, quiet, imperturbable. But Bleazby's eyes were flashing and his right hand was clenched, just for all the world as though he were a Socialist speaking in Hyde Park,

"I hope you are mistaken," said Lord Champernowne, after a pause. "But I always told you that the only way to deal with Malfray was to make his interests absolutely identical with our own."

"Yes, it is true. Well, we won't cry out till we're hurt. By the by, Champernowne, Miss Diana Kenyon comes from your village, doesn't she?"

"Yes."

"Have you any influence with her?"

"I don't think so. Why do you ask?"

"She has been here to-day to see me," said Bleazby. "She came to me before the election, and said that we could have the support of the Golden Light Guild if we would include a Woman's Suffrage Bill in our party programme."

"Yes, I think you told me, or someone told me. You declined her offer?"

"Yes, Champernowne, I did. We were quite strong enough to do without the Golden Light Guild. And there were so many other matters for us to tackle that I could not promise to bring in a Woman's Suffrage Bill. But that will have to come one of these days, whichever side brings it in."

"I suppose it will."

"The Golden Light Guild," Bleazby continued, "has, as perhaps you know, been doing good work for some little time now. It has toiled quickly and industriously under the surface, sapping all the old-fashioned ideas about women, and sapping them in the humblest homes. I was talking to a working woman the other day—a laundress with an idle husband. Her views on the Suffrage question were very advanced, I can tell you. These are the sort of people the Suffragettes have never been able to get at. They've spent their money in trying to convert the upper and the middle classes. But these—the working women—are the women that matter. The future is to the working men—and the working woman, Champernowne. Perhaps the time is not ripe yet but one of these days—"

"You were speaking of Miss Kenyon," Champernowne interrupted. "You asked me if I knew her, had any influence with her."

"Yes; Champernowne, I think it is very likely that we may have to rope in these women on our side. We can't afford to give any chances away if the Tories throw us over. If you know Miss Kenyon I'd like you to see a good deal of her during the next month or so. You could do that without exciting suspicion. I could not,"

"Why should I see her?"

"I want you to sound her about the strength of her Guild, the organization, what she will give, and what she wants in return. You could talk over all that sort of thing with an old friend."

(*To be continued.*)

HOW WE THINK IMPERIALLY.

He was a man of middle age,
A man, I judged, of fair position,
But down his cheek ran tears of rage;
Deplorable was his condition
As in the T'ai
He slowly sat him facing me.

His eyes were blurred by burning tears;
I saw his ev'ry vein was throbbing
And I began to have my fears
That he in time would burst with sobbing.
Quoth I, "I venture to infer
That you're in trouble, worthy sir."

He turned a blood-shot eye on me
Which seemed to probe my very marrow,
And then he said lugubriously,
"Your feelings I am loth to harrow,
But I would have you understand
I'm weeping for my native land.

"In days, alas! long since gone by
There was no limit to its glory,
And rivals read with jealous eye
The pages of its splendid story:
Proudly its throne it used to sit,
But now, I ask you, look at it!"

Said I, "No doubt you think our Fleet
Is not of adequate dimensions
And is unequal to compete
With future foreign foes' pretensions."
The tears fell splashing in his hat
As he replied, "I isn't that."

Proceeded I, "Of course, of course,
You've given way to this dejection
Because our Territorial Force
Will hardly stand a close inspection."
He gulped, to my bewilderment,
That I was still right off the scent.

I tried again, "I think I know
Why grief is gripping your interior:
You feel that we must face a foe
Who in the air is our superior."
But as he writhed at ev'ry joint
He said again I'd missed the point.

I hazarded once more, "You weep
Because these Little Englanders
For Britain do not care to keep
The Empire that is rightly hers."
He gurgled through his handkerchief,
"I've grounds far graver for my grief."

My patience now was giving out,
For spite of my interrogation,
I'd failed to find out much about
The reasons for his perturbation.
I shook my fist full in his phiz
And cried, "Come, tell me what it is!"

He leapt up in the luggage-rack,
And from that point of vantage bawling,
Yelled, "She is on the downward track!
Prestige is gone beyond recalling!
Haul down the flag! The game is up!
Britannia's lost the Davis Cup!"

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CHICAGO'S MORALS.

THE GRANDMOTHER ABROAD IN AMERICA.

The addition to the Chicago police force of a eight policewomen and the establishment in that city of a Court of Morals are indicative of a remarkable wave of Puritanical feeling in the United States, says the New York correspondent.

The melancholy failure of municipal government and the ordinary police is among the causes that have resulted in ingonious innovations. One of the most peculiar of these is Chicago's Morals Court, which not only deals with routine business, but also inquires into the cause and effect of crime and administers advice and warning, as well as punishment. Police Court Magistrates throughout the city have been notified that they must transfer to the Morals Court all cases of an ethical character. Mrs. Louise Tousey, chief probation officer, and Dr. Anna Dwyer, a prominent woman physician, head this remarkable court. Religion, hygiene, manners, domestic tact—on all these matters will advice and counsel be administered.

The new policewomen will stroll in public parks and recreation grounds where young people gather to play games, and do their courting, and will mother them all without fear or favour. Young girls in "X-ray" blouses, "shadow" stockings, or "diaphanous" skirts will be lectured on the sanity and proprieties of woman's dress. A mother caught giving sausage to her infant or threatening to "call the policeman" to take it away if it does not stop crying will be eloquently instructed in more approved nursery methods.

The recent decree by a Southern Bishop of denying absolution to penitents who danced freak dances, and the persistent and curious interest now being taken in the Secretary of State's manner of increasing his salary, as well as the profound and serious approval by Press and pulpit of the mild form of profanity used by the President at golf, are also illustrative of that public concern for the righteousness of a private citizen which is so foreign to English traditions. "The obligation of every American citizen," writes one of American's best known satirists, "is to see that every other American citizen does his duty, and to be quick about it."

Nearly half the States of the Union have absolutely forbidden the sale of intoxicating liquors. And now from "Wishiwashington" comes a Federal law forbidding liquors to be carried over "dry" State boundary lines. The United States Government has just published an official book of etiquette for the School Board of Manila wherewith little coloured citizens are to be taught the use of pockets, of hat raising, and the kind of language proper to use to their mothers.

FREAK DANCES AND RAGTIME.

"TITTER OF FEMININITY."

The decree against the "Tanga," "Turkey Trot," and other freak dances issued to his people by Dr. Thomas Bryne, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nashville, U.S.A., is a notable instance of a sweeping crusade against the "evils in song, dance, and dress" which is now agitating the United States.

"Should any priest attempt to absolve a penitent who persists in vulgar dancing," declared Bishop Bryne, "the absolution would be worthless, and the confession would be a curse rather than a blessing." Through newspaper, pulpit, and magazine, the puzzled public is being treated to a stirring discussion of the pros and cons of the whole question. Where formerly, state the reformers, songs pleasant and healthy, whether sentimental, patriotic, or humorous, were heard in the parlour, concert-hall, and theatre, now we have a tyranny of ragtime and an offensive and gross prostitution of all sentiments that customarily from the basis of popular song.

The famous American tenor, Mr. George Hamlin, declares that the average American song is drivel, and suggests that no people's taste for songs will rise higher than its taste for poetry. Deeper culture and a greater familiarity with good poetry, says Mr. Hamlin, are the only cures for the bacchanalian tendency of present-day songs. "The 'Turkey Trot,'" writes Mrs. Corra Harris, the Southern novelist, "is a form of amusement designed for primitive people before they discovered the danger of being too natural," and recalls the fact that such dancing was at first an expression of religion. "At present," she says, "such amusements are simply the universal titter of femininity. It is a form of hysteria, slight, transient, and will be gone before the end of the year." A great Western paper also reminds us that in Byron's day the waltz "was held to be the end of all decency," and wonders whether the "Turkey Trot" will not yet become respectable and tame.

Several preachers have recently gained considerable notoriety by denouncing women's styles and exotic dancing from their pulpits; and already some of them have called upon the Church to organise a modern crusade for dress and dance reform. The Chicago Women's Club and other women's clubs have also condemned the new innovations.

And as the discussion proceeds, the invention of new and even more startling dances continues One of the latest bears the title of "Mule Balk." It consists in a combination of "Turkey Trot," "Tango" and galop, with the new feature of having the music cease suddenly in the middle of the dance, leaving the dancers to "balk" protestingly until a lively "Tango" once sends them bouncing away again in gleeful revelry.

THE FIRST VIOLIN.

(Published by Special Arrangement.)

The singer's silvery notes thrilled out above the scented air, stirring the souls of her audience to their very depths. But for the hushed music of the orchestra, the girl's magnificent voice swelling grandly in the final cadenza of the great love-song, the whole opera was wrapped in an awed and ecstatic silence.

In the orchestra the old white-haired first violin played like a man inspired. For years he had been a familiar figure behind the velvet-hung rails. Instinctively each conductor had unconsciously leant towards him to act as a support, a leader to hold his perfectly trained band of musicians together. Never had he been known to strike a false note on the instrument he knew so well how to make speak, under the cunning touch of his masterly-wielded bow; yet now, at the moment when the great singer on the threshold of her world-famous C. William Terby broke his record by producing so jarring a discord as to almost disconcert the *prima donna*.

"Terby,' snapped the conductor, angrily his voice almost lost in the tempest of applause greeting the conclusion of the song. "what's the matter, man?" You almost made the Selbini break down. Were you mad, or what, to make an error in so simple a chord and—"

He paused, catching his breath in a deep, indrawn gasp, as he caught sight of the musician's white, drawn features. Leaning back in his chair, the man sat staring at the singer on the stage before him, then, pressing his hand to his heart pitched side-ways on to the floor in a dead faint.

Before him, the great curtain swinging down blotted out the stage from the conductor's sight. Vaguely he noticed the fact, as, singing to a couple of Terby's fellows to remove the senseless figure, he waited for the *prima donna* to take her call before leaving his seat. Annoyed at the incident though he was, he was yet able to observe that the Selbini appeared to be white, even beneath her grease-paint. There was a strainedness about her smile when bowing to the ovation accorded her which also did not escape his observant eyes. The singer was upset. The knowledge annoyed him. His annoyance became merged in a very real anger when, on leaving his seat, he found the manager waiting for him in the great white washed well beneath the stage.

"Torelin," snapped the latter, fuming beneath the fret of a rage he took but little pains to conceal, "you'll sack Terby. I don't want to see him in the orchestra again. You understand? He's too old for the job. I told you so at the beginning of the season, and—"

"Certainly, if you wish it, sir," replied the conductor, breaking in sharply on his companion's accents of suppressed anger. "The fellow is a splendid musician, and—"

"Confound you and your good musicians, Torelin," snapped the manager. "Terby isn't the only good musician in the world, is he?"

"No, sir. He's been a wonder at keeping the orchestra together these last five years."—

"All the more reason we should have a change," retorted the manager, in a white heat. "We want new blood in the first violin department. Get a fellow who doesn't look like a Father Christmas to be their leader. I was a fool to have ever agreed to allow him to be a member of the orchestra this season. Poor, is he? Confound him and his poverty, say I! Let him go and have his fits in the workhouse!"

The conductor bit his nether lip with rage.

"Look here, sir," said he, sharply. "You may be manager of the theatre, but the orchestra is my department. I can engage whom I like, and if there is going to be any interference as to who I am or am not to engage I shall tender my resignation to the directorate and explain my reasons for so doing."

"And my business is not to allow any member of your infernal orchestra to spoil the show and upset an artiste; we are paying a thousand a week for. A pretty fine thing it would have been if that old fool had made La Selbini break down. Suppose she had felt too ill to continue with the opera? By Jove, sir, you may be boss of the orchestra, but I insist on the fellow's immediate dismissal. Who you get in his stead I don't care a hang, so long as you sack William Terby."

Mopping his fevered and perspiring face with his handkerchief, the manager left the conductor to his own reflections. Disappearing from view, he was followed at a discreet distances by his late companion, who, his lips twitching with anger as he walked, bent his steps in the direction of the musicians' room.

Terby had just recovered consciousness as he entered the narrow apartment. A glance at the conductor's face warned the first violin he was in no mood to extend him any sympathy for his recent collapse.

"I'm sorry sir," said he, humbly. "Such a thing has never occurred to me during the ten years I have been engaged at this theatre. I—I— it shall never occur again, and—I should be obliged if you let me off for the rest of the evening. I feel—really too weak to go back."

I shall certainly let you off the evening, Terby snapped the conductor angrily. "A nice mess of things you have made. By Jove, sir, you nearly spoilt the entire show. Go home? Yes, by thunder, you shall go home, and, what's more, you shall remain there. I am filling your place to-morrow. You're too old for work, my friend. I'll see this week's salary and that of the next fortnight, in lieu of notice, shall be sent on to you at your diggings on Friday night. I'm sorry, but it had to come sooner or later, and it has—only come a trifle sooner than I expected, that's all."

Tercy staggered to his feet.

"Mr. Torelin," he gasped, "don't say that,! For heaven's sake don't say that, sir. It's the workhouse for me if you really mean what you say. I've had ten years' service at the opera, sir, and I have never made a mistake till to-night."

"It was one too often, Terby," snapped the conductor. "As I said before, you are too old for the job. It's time you—er—rested. No, you've got to go, Terby. I'm not the only one in the theatre who thinks so either. I've had the manager down on me like a cart-load of bricks for engaging you at all. You've upset La Selbini. That cooks your goose so far as you are concerned, and—don't make a scene, man."

Terby passed a trembling hand over his weary brow.

"I'm not going to create any disturbance, Mr. Torelin," replied the old man, standing before the conductor with bowed head. "You are master of the orchestra, and if you say I am to go, I must; but it's hard, sir—very hard to be dismissed for a single lapse after all these years of faithful service You said the singer's name was La Selbini, Mr. Torelin. Could you tell me where she comes from?"

"The Manhattan, last," answered Torelin, curtly. "Before that she was at the Opera House, Prague. You'd better have a cab to take you home."

"Thanks. I think I would rather walk, the air would do me good, and"—the old man paused, adding, "since hard times have come on me so unexpectedly I shall have to husband what money I possess. I must make it last as long as I can.

Good night, and thanks for the good friend you have been to me in the past."

"Good night," replied the conductor the anger flaming in his soul dying as he watched the old man's bent figure advance slowly towards the door. It seemed to have aged ten years in as many seconds.

With his hands thrust deep in his pockets, Torelin followed Terby's slow exit. An artiste himself, he knew much of the affection another of his craft would have in the theatre in which he had so long played an able yet inconspicuous part. Doing so, he realized what a wrench his sudden leaving of the opera orchestra must mean for the old bent figure, passing through the open doorway.

"Poor beggar!" he muttered. "It had to be done, though. Hepworth was so emphatic about his being dismissed. I wonder what will happen to him."

"It'll mean the workhouse for Terby, sir," said the quiet voice of a second member of his orchestra at his side. "I know him fairly well. He has nothing at the back of him save memories—memories which are acid enough to drive a less strong-minded man than Terby to the bottle."

"I wonder he never married," muttered Torelin, as though speaking to himself.

"But he did, sir. Haven't you ever heard the tale of old Terby? I should have thought he would have confided in you He thought the world of you, sir."

"Terby has never told me anything of his past. If it is not an indiscretion for you to tell me, I should like to know it," replied the conductor, taking the musician out of hearing of any possibly listening ear.

"There's not much to tell, Mr. Torelin, after all," replied the man. "Old Terby confessed to me he had been a convict."

"A convict!" echoed Torelin, starting.

"Oh, he was innocent right enough. The man who did the forgery for which he suffered confessed to the thing four years ago," replied the musician, hastily "Still, he did seven years of the best for it. Worked out every day of his sentence, for—he has a temper, you know, sir, and was not a model prisoner by any means."

"Poor beggar!" muttered Torelin.

"When he came out, he found his wife had gained a position as secretary to an M.P. He was always quixotic, so when the journals reported his death in an outbreak among the convicts at Portland, he never tried to contradict the report." The man paused, adding, "You see, his wife was working under an assumed name. He was wise enough to know that for a felon's wife there would be no place at the secretarial table of an M.P. Terby disappeared, till one day he read of his wife's death. It came as a frightful blow to him, that, sir. You see, he had been working himself nearly to a shadow, to get sufficient money together to offer a home to his wife and child."

"So!" interjected the conductor, "He had a child, then, did old Terby?"

"A girl. She was six when he went to jail, and I don't suppose a child ever had a father who worshipped her more than he did," replied the conductor's companion. "When the mother died Terby came out of his concealment to claim her. The M.P.—I forget his name—saw the old chap, and told him the child's future was assured. His wife was looking after her, and had already sent her to a first-class boarding school. Delicately he pointed out to old Terby that if he loved the child as he protested od he did, it would be better for the girl were he not to force his parental relationship to the front. To own a convict as father was hardly calculated to be a help to her in the future, and would certainly place a bar on her marrying anybody decent. Terby saw the point and did not press his claim. That was seven years ago, sir, but I remember his return to his digs as though it were but yesterday. His grief was something terrible to see."

The batter of an electric bell warned the speakers it was time to return to their positions in the orchestra.

"That's the whole of the story, sir," remarked the musician, in conclusion. "He has never seen his daughter though I know for a fact he would give five years out of the few yet remaining to him to hold her in his arms."

"Does the girl know where he's living?"

The musician shook his head.

"No," said he. "You see, it was a part of the bargain she should believe him dead."

"Poor beggar!" muttered Torelin. "Perhaps the M.P. you allude to might do something to help him to keep clear of the great house."

The musician laughed satirically.

"You wouldn't say that did you know old Terby as well as I do. He is a proud old card. He'll go to the work house right enough, but he would owe his daily bread and bed to no man's private charity."

"Mr. Torelin, I believe?"

A woman's musical accents broke sharply in on the conductor's train of thought. Turning sharply, he discovered himself face to face with the beauty of the silvery-throated *prima donna* who had that evening taken the great opera by storm by the wonderful purity of her voice.

"Yes, Miss Selbini. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"There is an old man in your orchestra—a first violin. He—he fainted to-night."

The girl spoke nervously, her words coming in short, uncertain jerks.

"Yes, it was nothing serious. I have sent him home" The conductor smiled, adding. "He is not so old as you would think, though. Sixty last birthday, though I admit he looks well over seventy. He has had a good deal of trouble in his life, and trouble—well, there is nothing like trouble for making a man look old."

The girl nodded, the light of sympathy dancing in the depths of her wonderful hazel eyes, making her look supremely beautiful at the moment.

"Could you tell me what—what his name is, Mr. Torelin?"

"Terby—William Terby," replied the conductor. "If you'll allow me, I'll mention you inquired about him. He's a sensitive old beggar, and it will serve to lessen the sting of his dismissal."

"Terby!"

The name escaped the girls lips in a species of stifled gasp.

"Did you say the—er—man's name was Terby?"

"Yes."

"And he has been dismissed? What for?"

Torelin shrugged his shoulders. The subject was beginning to bore him.

"Fainting and causing a scene and making you—falter in your final *cadenza*," he smiled, adding, "ever so slightly. it is true, yet—he might have caused you to break down with the striking of that wrong chord. His was an unpardonable fault, for the leader of an orchestra to make."

"Where does he live—this William Terby?"

"His home is in a wretched street, Miss Selbini. You surely are not thinking of going to see him, or anything like that?"

Torelin stared sharply at the girl beside him. He knew that influenza was raging in the narrow thoroughfare where William Terby had his lodging. For La-Selbini to contract a cold would mean her non-appearance in the operas for which she had been billed. Her absence from the same would mean a heavy fall in the box-office receipts.

"I asked you for his address, Mr. Torelin. You said he was poor."

The conductor breathed his relief. Evidently the girl, out of her natural kindness of heart, was going to make the dismissed old musician a donation.

"No. 10, Roma Street," said he, then hurried away as from the distance came the echo of the angry batter of an electric bell. It was the signal for him to be in his seat to conduct the prelude to the second act.

"Roma Street?" muttered the girl, pressing her hands to her bosom. "Soho! I must go there immediately after the performance. How strange are the ways of Fate. At times they are uncanny."

A smile of rare and dazzling beauty swept across her face as mounting the stairs leading to the stage she passed on to the wings.

"I am extremely upset over the fainting of that old fool in the orchestra at the end of the first act," whispered a voice in the girl's ear. "I can assure you it will have no chance of occurring again. I had the man sacked at the fall of the curtain."

"It did not disturb me in the slightest," replied the singer, quietly. "I am pleased to have seen Mr. Hepworth. I was coming to see you close the final fall of the curtain. I want you to use your influence with Mr. Torelin to have him reinstated to-morrow in his usual position in the orchestra."

"Impossible! Why, I——"

"All is possible to the man who wishes to bring a certain thing about," replied the girl, mockingly. "For instance, you are anxious I should sign a contract to appear during the next two seasons here. I think were you to see your way clear to do as I want you to, I might be able to fall in with your desire to sing here, in preference to doing so at the Manhattan Opera House."

For a moment the eyes of the two speakers met, the one with the light of mocking inquiry lighting their depths, the other's revealing the fires of cupidity and relief.

"Of course, if you put Terby's reinstatement in the way of being a personal favour to yourself, Miss Selbini, I shall be only too delighted to fall in with your wishes on the subject," replied the manager, bowing. "I will have the contract prepared for your signature after the curtain has fallen on the last act."

"I will sign it to-morrow night," replied the girl, quietly, "when William Terby is in his accustomed seat. You will also put a clause in my contract, that you realize I am agreeing to appear here subject to the first violin being a member of the orchestra during the whole time of my appearance at your house. Good-bye. My cue is close on now."

"Mad!" muttered Hepworth, under his breath, as he watched his beautiful companion pass on to the stage. "I wonder why it is all artistes are. Still their little vanities and fancies have to be humoured if you want to get your way with them. Back Terby goes to the orchestra if it will make her sign on with me for the next two seasons. Phew! Won't the management of the Manhattan be wild!"

Rubbing his hands, Hepworth passed off the stage, leaving his late companion to score triumph on triumph throughout the evening. With the fall of the curtain on the last act, La Selbini received an ovation. Again and again she had to appear, looking radiantly beautiful in her bride's dress, before her enthusiastic audience would allow her to leave the stage for good, and, without changing make her way direct to the stage door, where her motor-brougham was already in waiting.

"10, Roma Street, Soho, Wilks," said she, sinking back amid the cushions of its luxurious interior. "Be as quick as you can in getting there."

The chauffeur needed no second bidding, and a second later was driving his fair mistress at a rapid pace in the direction of his destination. A quarter of an hour later saw the girl before the door of a mean house in an equally mean street.

"Mr. Terby?" she inquired of the shabby-genteel woman opening the door in answer to her imperious knock. "He lives here, does he not?"

"Yes, Miss."

"He has not retired for the night?"

The woman shook her head.

"He never goes to bed much before one"; then, noticing the paint on the girl's face, the theatricalism of her dress, added: "You've come from the opera, maybe?"

"I have," snapped La Selbini, irritated by the woman's questioning. "Will you kindly show me the way to Mr. Terby's room? I do not want you to announce me. I desire my visit to be a surprise to him. A welcome surprise."

The woman nodded her head.

"I understand," said she, moving along the hall in the direction of the stairs. "If you have anything to tell him about going back to the opera, tell it him quick. Poor old gentleman, he is cruel cut up about his sacking."

The girl nodded her head in quick understanding as, gaining the landing of the first floor, she signed to the woman to descend; then, going to the door her companion had pointed out to her, rapped at its panels.

"Come in!" cried a weary voice from within.

With a wildly-beating heart the girl pushed open the door to enter the room, so radiantly beautiful in her bride's attire as to cause a gasp of astonishment to escape from the lips, not only of Terby, but from those of a young man seated on the opposite side of the fireplace.

With his violin trailing fistlessly from between his fingers towards the floor, Terby stared in wonder at the vision of loveliness before him, then, springing to his feet, signed to his companion to leave the room.

"My God!" he muttered, staring wild-eyed at the motionless figure before him, and, doing so, marking the quivering lips and tear-washed eyes. "Who are you—you who are so like my poor dead Alice? The bills say you are La Selbini, but—my heart tells me you are something more than that to me. Who are you—who are you?"

"I am Daphne," whispered the *prima donna*, gently, the falling tears making traces on the greasepaint of her cheeks. "Father, I have come to tell you the orchestra at the opera wants you back again; that my home in this great city is a lonely one for me. I want you to share with me the good things this world has to offer. Won't you, dear?"

Then it was that for the second time in his life old Terby broke down, though this time it was with happiness, as, folding his daughter to his breast, he pressed his lips against the quivering ones upturned to his.

"Thank God!" he whispered, hoarsely, gazing hungrily into the pale loveliness upturned so alluringly towards his own. "Thank God he has brought you back to me. Daphne, my darling—you who are so like your dead mother—life has grown bright again to me. I am no longer alone in the world, I am no longer an old outcast drifting along towards the grave. I have you. You, who, in the likeness of the woman we both loved, will bring happiness to reign where before I could be only a grey, ghastly misery enthroned. Oh, my darling! God has indeed been good to me to-night."

"And to me—father," whispered back the *prima donna*, gently. "I, too, am no longer alone. I have one who will share in my triumphs, rejoice in my happiness, live my life. Father, you don't know what it means to a child to find her own flesh and blood. You can't think what it means to me."

Terby smiled. It was the transfiguring smile of joy.

"I can," said he, gently. "For I, too, have come out of the shadows of loneliness into the light."

KING EDWARD TICKLED.

Perhaps one of the most amusing incidents which occurred at the Haymarket—the theatre with which Mr. Cyril Maude has been so long associated—was that in which the late King Edward and poor William Terriss figured. The episode is related by Mr. Maude.

It was during the run of "The Marriage of Convenience," the last engagement but one for Terriss, as it happened, and His Majesty, then, of course, Prince of Wales, was in the Royal box with Princess Maud of Wales. Between the acts King Edward sent for Mr. Cyril Maude, his wife, and Terriss, being desirous of expressing his gracious approval of their efforts to amuse.

In describing the affair, Mr. Maude, confesses that he was not a little nervous, his conversational powers being at their very worst. Things were consequently going very stiffly when Terriss, in his cheery, sailor-like manner, remarked. "We all hope Persimmon will win the Gold Cup to-morrow, sir."

"Thank you, Mr. Terriss", replied His Majesty. "It is most kind of you to say that. So you are all interested in my horse?"

"Oh, yes, sir, was Terriss's reply, "we've all got our shirts on him."

The King, it is needless to say, was enormously amused, and all signs of stiffness disappeared after that.

A MUSIC MARTYR.

He was a pianist, scarcely out of his teens. He had been sent abroad by wealthy friends for a four years' course in his chosen art; had thereafter spent a year on the concert stage, and behind a vanguard of newspaper reports of his success abroad, he was now coming home.

When his train drew into the station and came to a stop, the pianist, evincing the artistic temperament in his hair as well as in his manner, descended to the platform. At the same time the crowd of enthusiastic townspeople drew aside to allow his proud but modest mother to be the first to welcome her son.

When she reached him, however, she suddenly gave a gasp and stood stock-still, staring at him. The next moment she burst into sobs and fell on his neck.

"Henry, my poor Henry!" the good woman cried. "They told me you were doing so well over there and making plentiful. My poor, poor boy!"

"What's the matter, mother?" exclaimed the bewildered son. "What makes you doubt what they told you?"

"Oh Henry!" she cried, unappeased, "I can see how you've suffered. You haven't even been able to scrape enough money together to get your hair cut!"

DON'T TROUBLE.

There is a saying old and rusty
(But good as any new);
'Tis, "Never trouble trouble
Till trouble troubles you."

Don't you borrow sorrow—
You'll surely have your share;
He who dreams of sorrow
Will find that sorrow's there.

If care you've got to carry,
Wait till 'tis at the door;
For he who runs to meet it
Takes up the load before.

If minding will not mend it,
Then better not to mind;
The best thing is to end it—
Just leave it all behind.

Then don't you trouble trouble
Till trouble troubles you;
You'll only double trouble,
And trouble others too.

BRINTON'S BRIDE.

BY E. BURROWES.

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With one savage movement Brinton tore into a thousand pieces the letter he had just read for the fifth time, and scattered them, a fluttering snowstorm, over the rocks. Some of them reached the dancing sea, and were washed out on a translucent wave; the rest littered the rocks or sank into pools.

It was the end.

The end of what? A dream? A ridiculous delusion?

His one all-pervading feeling was intense anger. Of course, there was a soreness about it, too. To think that she should have thrown him over—with expressions of pity, but there was a note of underlying triumph running through the tritely-expressed letter. There was some one else—a richer man. She wasn't fit to marry a poor man. He would be better off without her as a drag on the wheel, and so forth.

Brinton uttered a stifled exclamation of disgust. So that was all women thought of. Was there neither stability nor courage in them?

He was only a struggling journalist, it was true, but he had ambitions which some day must be realized. He had immense determination, and had got his foot firmly on the ladder of success. It was only a question of waiting a little while, and—she had failed him.

Phyllis Mason, with her soft, flower-like face, her kittenish charms, her golden curls, was not made of that kind of stuff. Despite the soreness, anger flared up in him at the thought of her.

She was going to marry a rich man—lap herself in luxury. That was all she cared for.

"By Jove!" muttered Brinton, as he stood there in the June sunshine, looking out across the dancing blue sea, over which was slowly creeping a procession of brown-sailed fishing boats, "I'll marry the first girl I meet who doesn't care a button for money."

Brinton turned on his heel and stuffed into his pocket the other letters which had come by the morning post. There was only one delivery—for which he was devoutly thankful—in that quiet spot on the south coast of Ireland. It was a delicious place for a holiday for a tired man, and with his fishing-rod and camera Brinton had thoroughly enjoyed himself until to-day. Now, most of the brightness of life seemed to have swept into shadow. Yet he was conscious with a kind of relief that it was not so much wounded love that hurt so sorely; it was pure anger. He had drifted into that engagement of his, carried away by Phyllis's pretty ways and appealing eyes. He had dreamed ridiculous dreams of a tiny house some day, where she would cook for him and sew on his buttons—two things so badly done at present by an indifferent landlady. But he could imagine that Phyllis's dreams lay in other realms, not in sewing or cooking, or in the idea of a little house. Love and a cottage were things people didn't care about nowadays save in stories. What they wanted was a solid banking account, a motor, and a couple of houses, not just a home.

Brinton walked on, listening absently to the shooting murmur of the calm sea as it broke on rocks and golden sand. The air was full of perfume from grose growing like a cloth of gold on the hillside. Heather was gleaming purple and pink, too, on the mountains and the hedges were full of blossom of fuchsia and pink wax-like escallonia.

Suddenly he stoppted short.

What was that? The cry of a seagull or a woman's voice? He listened.

There it was again, a distinct cry. He thought he distinguished the word "Help!"

It seemingly came from the shore far below. He looked over the cliff edge, feeling thankful that he possessed a steady head, and there, far, far below, on a ledge of rock against which the waves were washing with the incoming tide, he espied a figure, a woman's figure, clinging to a jutting piece of rock. He thought he could see the white blur of her upturned face, as again her voice came floating up to him. He gave an answering shout, then sped back to the hotel for a long coil of strong rope.

Even with the rope and the ready help of a couple of men, who lowered him down over the cliff-edge, the rescue wasn't an easy job. The ledge on which the distinct figure was standing was none too wide. But Brinton, whose mountain climbing holidays had taught him something, managed to support himself there above the racing waves, now tumbling in before a brisk breeze, while he tied the rope securely round the girl, whose face he had hardly seen except as through a mist.

She turned and looked at him, her head raised, as he secured the rope about her and gave her a few hurried directions. She had been trembling, but that had passed. She had been, she told him in a low, broken voice, nearly two hours in that perilous position, and could not have held on much longer.

"I knew you would come," was what she said.

A pair of soft hazel eyes looked into his. The next moment she was swung upwards, to safety by strong, willing hands.

And on the ledge Brinton waited, a prey to the most amazing feeling. A pair of hazel eyes could move him like this? Absurd folly! His thoughts in those moments of waiting flew to Phyllis. In a like position she would have creamed, fainted, made rescue difficult, if not impossible.

But the girl with the hazel eyes was built of different stuff. She had 'helper' written in her face, not 'hinderer.'

When, a few minutes later, he stood beside her in safety, she told him that a daring attempt at scaling the cliff had resulted in a fit of vertigo coming over her. Incapable of moving either forward or back, she had clung there for what seemed an eternity, till her cries reached Brinton's ears.

"I can't thank you enough," she said. "You saved my life, for I couldn't have hung on much longer."

"And we all cling to life, I suppose," said Brinton, with an odd smile. "Are you staying here?"

"No, at a little fishing village a couple of miles along the coast."

"How are you going back there?"

"I shall walk."

"Indeed, you will do nothing of the kind," said Brinton. "You must allow me to drive you over."

"You—you are too kind, but—we don't know each other."

Brinton laughed.

"Fate introduced us, though no names were mentioned," he said. "Mine is Maurice Brinton, journalist, always at your service."

"And mine is Stella Digby—and I want to be a journalist!" she cried.

"You want to be? Good heavens!" said Brinton. "Don't do it, Miss Digby. It's no work for women in these days."

"Why not?"

"Competition is hideous. You'd be driven to hack work—a sickening, monotonous round. You don't know what it is like."

"But I want to try it. I must do something. I've only fifty pounds a year, and I can't live on that. It's got to be supplemented somehow."

"Have you tried other things?"

"Yes, yes," she said, with a curious passion, "and failed."

"And you want to make money?"

"It's not that—one must live. I only want enough for that, for I hate money."

Again the note of passion rang in her soft full voice. Brinton stared at her for a moment, unbelievingly.

"You hate money?" he echoed, slowly, wondering vaguely why a tide of extraordinary happiness poured over him.

"Yes, don't you? It seems to spoil things—to bring bitterness and discord into life."

He drew a long breath.

"Yes, I hate it, too," he said. "For the things best worth having in life no money can ever buy."

As a few minutes later they swung down the road skirting the cliff, with flaming gorse hedges on either side, and seagulls calling as they floated like blown bits of paper over the sea, a new chapter seemed to open before Maurice Brinton.

For beside him sat the girl who didn't care a button about money!

A distance of two miles is easily and quickly reduced to nothing, and the friendship thus strangely begun progressed with leaps and bounds in the next few days. It seemed quite natural somehow that Brinton should accompany Miss Digby on walks, on picnics to beauty spots on the coast—quite natural that they should chat with all the delightful intimacy of old friends about all the things in the world.

Brinton learnt that Stelle Digby was an orphan, and that her home had till quite lately been with an aunt, a woman of fashion in London.

"You take me very much on trust," she told him abruptly one day, as they sat in a patch of shade looking out over the rocks, where translucent green waves were breaking with a soft muffled thunder. "You know nothing about me."

"Except what you choose to tell me,—and what I know by intuition."

"And that is so little. I have no home now."

"But I thought—your aunt——"

"I ran away from her three weeks ago," said Miss Digby, composedly, as she flung a pebble into an advancing wave and watched it disappear into a smother of creamy foam, "and I don't intend to go back. That's why I want to make my own living by—by writing. I have written a few stories, and I thought I might perhaps do more if I had a chance."

"So you might, but it's a hard life, remember, and success comes to few."

"Not so hard a life as—marriage with the wrong person."

Brinton leant forward.

"Was it from that you ran away?" he asked.

"Yes. You see, I suppose it was natural enough from her point of view. My aunt's one idea in life was to marry me to the highest bidder. She prided herself on being a successful match-maker. The rich man was found, and he was thrust upon me till the sight of him made me ill. Perhaps I had the same effect on him, or perhaps I managed to stave him off in time, for—he was caught by someone else, and—well it wasn't a pleasent scene when Aunt Charlotte found I had failed miserably at acting a part in her scheme. So I just came away. Do you wonder that I hate money? The want of it pinched me once, but the greedy desire for it which I saw during those two years under Aunt Charlotes roof was worse. And the rich people she ran after—how I hated them and their money! I don't envy pretty Miss Mason her fate when she marries that millionaire man."

Brinton sat very still for a moment.

"Miss Mason?" he repeated.

"Yes, Phyllis Mason—such a pretty girl."

"And she, you say, was the girl who——"

"Won what I lost? Yes."

In how subtle a manner does Fate wind her skien of life.

"And are you really serious in your desire to work?"

"Yes, deadly serious, Why?"

"Because I think I can help you—show you the way to do good work."

"You can? How good you are! Tell me how I can set about it."

"How would you like collaboration work?"

"I don't know what you mean."

"I write—so do you. You hate money—so do I. You love the things that I love. We were meant for one another, Stella. Fate brought us together. Join forces. We'll work together, and know that happiness which all the millions in the world can't buy. I never thought I should love—as I love you. Will you try to care?"

"You can't really mean it! You hardly know me. You're just sorry for me."

"Not a bit of it. And you know it. It's love—love Stella. Think! We shall have to work for our luxuries, for my salary will provide necessaries but we shall enjoy our little treats together so much. It's the ideal life—good comradeship as a firm foundation for love. Can't you care a little?"

"Oh, I do—I do!"

"Then is it a bargain?"

Her smilling eyes met his.

It was a bargain, and sealed on the spot.

* * * * *

"Stella, I have a confession to make."

"Fess away."

"I was engaged to Phyllis Mason. We drifted into it. I was dazzled by her loveliness and her charming ways. It wasn't the real thing though. I know that now. All she wanted was money and what money can buy. I couldn't give her that. The very day I first met you I had a letter from her, giving me my dismissal. Stella, think of it. She set me free that I might marry you. Isn't Fate a wonderful old lady?"

I can't understand it. It seems too strange."

"I understand it, sweetheart. It just means that we were always meant for one another, you and I. And do you know that I vowed I'd marry the first girl I met, who didn't care about money? And—you came."

* * * * *

Maurice and Stella Brinton are well known now as colaborators, and their stories are read everywhere. Perhaps the most popular one they ever published was that which appeared shortly after their marriage. It was entitled "The Girl Who Didn't Care About Money."

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SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay

"MILKMAID"
ACROSTIC COMPETITION
(HIDDEN TREASURE)

The Preparers of the above-named well-known Brand of Milks and other Milk products request the readers of this Paper to spend a few of their leisure moments in writing acrostics on the word "MILKMAID."

An acrostic is a poem of which, if the first or last letter of each line be taken in succession they will spell a name or a sentence, and the following is an example:—

Milkmaid is a household word that every wife should know
In fact it is the purest Brand it makes the children grow
Lords and Ladies, Peers of Realms and Rajahs clad in silk
Kings and Queens and Potentates all use this Brand of Milk
Many so called substitutes of spurious names and make
Are put before the public, so beware what Brand you take
If offered others "Just as good" refuse them and
Demand, your dealer to supply you with the best—the "Milkmaid" Brand.

"MILKMAID" is not only the name of that well-known Brand of Condensed Milk, but also of Sterilized Natural Milk, Beautiful Rich Thick Cream, etc.

You may send in as many attempts as you like, but each attempt must be accompanied with labels taken from tins purchased of any Milkmaid preparation to the value of Re. 1-8.

The composer of the best attempt will be awarded a prize value Rs. 150 and 50 consolation prizes are also offered.

AUGUST 30TH IS THE CLOSING DATE OF THIS COMPETITION

And the result will be published in the "Bombay Gazette" only on Saturday, September 6th, 1913.

The Advertising Manager of Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., will be the judge in this competition, and his decision must be accepted as final.

All communications to be addressed to MILKMAID ACROSTIC. P. O. Box 336, BOMBAY

HIS RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK.

THE NEW LAUREATE.

IN TOUCH WITH ETERNAL FORCES AND POSSIBILITIES.

One of the best appreciations of Robert Bridges, the new Poet Laureate, is by Mr. John Bailey in the "Quarterly Review," and of especial interest is his analysis of Dr. Bridges' attitude to religion.

Mr. Bailey defines the word Religion thus:

"All the aspirations and activities inspired in man by the faith that there is in the world something higher and greater than himself, that he is in touch with eternal forces and eternal possibilities, and that these are especially related to the moral and spiritual parts of his nature.

MAN IS NATURE'S JUDGE.

"In 'Wintry Delights,' Mr. Bridges' most philosophical, though not his most poetic, treatment of these problems, he declares that man is external Nature's superior and judge:

"'Turn our thought for a while to
the symphonies of Beethoven,
Or the rever'd preludes of
mighty Sebastian; Is there
One work of Nature's contrivance beautiful as these?'

Man 'as an artist born' is 'impell'd to devise a religion'; and by some cause which is 'an unsolv'd mystery' to choose the most beautiful for his art, and the best that he can imagine for his faith and truth.

"'Truth to the soul is merely the
best that mind can imagine.'

"So 'man is Nature's judge and tearful accuser'; though Nature still has the ready reply, 'Fool, and who made thee?' a reply which seems to point back to the 'unsolv'd mystery' or to some Power above both man and Nature who foresees and prepares the ultimate harmony between Nature's apparently indifferent force and man's artistic and moral conscience. But all this is matter which poetry can scarcely handle without an excessive infusion of philosophy or theology. Her happier bussiness is with the primitive instinct of worship which no questionings will ever kill." Here Mr. Bailey quotes "A Hymn to the Sun,' and says:

A HYMN TO THE SUN.

"Could there be a finer instance of the continuity of the human spirit? Here is a hymn to the Sun, which, in the unquoted even more than in the quoted verses, gives all the primitive man's joy in the great sources of light and warmth: yet gives it transformed by all that so many centuries of Christianity have written indelibly on our minds: gives it in language and in a verse which belong to to-day and yet have still about them more than a little flavour of an august tradition of thought and speech, to which the great Latin hymns and the noble English version of the Bible, and much else, have made their contributions.

LAUREATE AS HYMN-WRITER.

"Mr. Bridges has himself edited a book of hymns for a country parish church, and one or two of his own hymns have been inserted in the 'English Hymnal,' the most recent book of the kind and the best. But, of course, the best of his religious poems stand a little outside the limits imposed on hymn books used in churches. In nearly all cases these seem not only to include bad verse, bad theology and immoral religion, but to have a clear prejudice against poetry. Yet where can fitter words be found to put into the mouths of young men at a University church, or, indeed, anywhere else, than these four verses of Mr. Bridges?

"'O youth whose hope is high,
Who dost to Truth aspire,
Whether thou live or die,
O look not back nor tire.

"'Thou that art bold to fly
Through tempest, flood and fire,
Nor dost not shrink to try
Thy heart in torments dire:

"'If thou canst Death defy,
If thy Faith is entire,
Press onward, for thine eye
Shall see thy heart's desire.

"'Beauty and love are nigh,
And with their deathless quire
Soon shall thine eager cry
Be numbered and expire.'

THAT AMAZING EXPERIENCE.

"Mr. Bridges can make no claim to a place among the greatest religious poets. People to whom the peculiar ecstasy of religion is a real experience, who have known it as a thing going quite beyond the almost universal instincts of duty, worship, and love, will ask for something that he cannot give. They will find that they want in Coventry Patmore or Francis Thompson, both of whom united religious with poetic genius. But most men know nothing of that amazing experience which for those who know it seems to make all else seem insignificant. For the majority a less ecstatic note awakens a quicker and truer echo. Their faith, such as it is, must be made out of their experiences, out of what they have accomplished and received in life as they have lived it. They need not deny that a life of ecstasy may be an actual experience too; but it is not theirs. They have to treasure their rare moments of vision.

JOY.

"Ordinarily, perhaps, as Mr. Bridges puts it in his fine poem on Joy, they find life dark, its problems difficult, its issues doubtful.

"'And heaven and all the stable elements
That guard God's purpose mock us, though the mind
Be spent in searching for his old intents
We see were never for our joy designed:
They shine as doth the bright sun on the blind
Or like his pensioned stars, that hymn above
His praise, but not toward us, that God is love.

. . . . . .

"'Then comes the happy moment not a stir
In any tree, no portent in the sky:
The morn doth neither hasten nor defer,
The morrow hath no name to call it by
But life and joy are one—we know not why—
As though our very blood long breath less lain
Had tasted of the breath of God again"

THE POET AND THE DEAN.

"One of the greatest living religious thinkers has laid stress on the three independent schemes of value, those of truth, beauty, and goodness, as constituting the great source of natural revelation, and suggesting the faith that, as each is absolute, all are ultimately one. This is, of course, in substance the ancient Platonic doctrine; and it is curious to see how living Plato remains even to-day; and to observe Mr. Bridges recalling in noble verse the same great argument which the Dean of St. Paul's has restated in his lectures.

"'Gird on thy sword, O man, thy strength endue,
In fair desire thine earth-born joy renew.
Live thou thy life beneath the making sun
Till Beauty, Truth, and Love in thee are one.
"'Thro' thousand ages hath thy childhood run:
On timeless ruin hath thy glory been:
From the forgotten night of love's fordone
Thou risest in the dawn of hopes unseen.
"'Higher and higher shall thy thoughts aspire,
Unto the stars of heaven, and pass away,
And earth renew the buds of thy desire
In fleeting blooms of everlasting day.
"'Thy work with beauty crown, thy life with love:
Thy mind with truth uplift to God above:
For whom all is, from whom was all begun,
In whom all Beauty, Truth, and Love are one.'

"Only those who have an actual or imaginative understanding of Christianity will ever appreciate such a poet as Francis Thompson. But there is no one who has not himself gone through some of the experiences which lie at the root of Mr. Bridges' poems of Nature. Love, and Religion. He brings to each the questioning insight, the fearless sincerity, the untiring observation of our own day."

DEPRESSION.

'In vain I ask that you will rise;
Above the things that make you sad;
My sanguine nature you despise
When I implore you to be glad.

Look up, for you were made, I know,
To be light-hearted, dainty, sweet;
Alas! that you should sink so low
And answer with such reckless heat.

My fault? Ah no, it cannot be;
Rise, rise, if only for my sake!"
The baking powder frenziedly
Besought and begged the heavy cake!

DALE'S GOLD MEDAL
DUBBIN
MAKES WATER RUN OFF
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK
SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER

BANK-HOLIDAY DIALOGUES.

"MAKING FRIENDS."

By KEBLE HOWARD.

I.—ON THE PIER.

Nut: (*Looks*).

Flapper: (*Turns away. . . . Then glances*).

Nut: (*Looks and smiles slightly*).

Flapper: (*Smiles very slightly and turns away. . . . Then glances*).

Nut: (*Smiles and raises his straw*).

Flapper: (*Giggles and moves away. . . . Then looks back and smiles. Moves a little further off*).

Nut: (*Follows*).

Flapper: (*Turns again. . . . Then saunters to head of pier. . . . Hangs over rail, closely studying sea*).

Nut (*alongside*): Good morning.

Flapper: (*No answer. Absorbed in sea*).

Nut: Lovely morning, isn't it?

Flapper: (*Slight glance. Looks away. Slight smile at sea*).

Nut: Very deep here. Mind you don't fall in.

Flapper: (*Giggles*).

Nut: Hope you don't mind my speaking to you?

Flapper: (*Fascinated by sea*).

Nut: Did you hear what I said?

Flapper: I'm not deaf.

Nut: Well, you might condescend to answer any one, I should think.

Flapper: It's a free country.

Nut: Then I may speak to you?

Flapper: I said it was a free country. . . .

Nut: Been down here long?

Flapper: Only arrived Saturday.

Nut: Thought I hadn't seen you about.

Flapper: Don't suppose you'd have noticed me, anyway.

Nut: Why not?

Flapper: Well, you can't know everybody by sight in a place like this.

Nut: Are there so many nice girls about as all that.

Flapper: Thought you must be pretty hard up!

Nut: I didn't mean that. There's, lots of pretty girls, of course, but——.

Flapper: Shouldn't waste me time, if I was you.

Nut: I'm not.

Flapper: Thanks muchly.

Nut: What I meant to say was, you're the prettiest girl I've seen since I've been here.

Flapper: You tell them all that, don't you?

Nut: Rather not! . . . I say!

Flapper: Do you?

Nut: Doing anything this afternoon?

Flapper: Dunno. . . . Why?

Nut: Thought we might meet somewhere and have some tea. What d'you say?

Flapper: Likely, isn't it?

Nut: Do! Will you?

Flapper: Nice if I was to be seen.

Nut: That's all right. I know a quiet little place where nobody goes.

Flapper: Can't be up to much. Quiet places give me the pip.

Nut: Well, we'll go to Forrest's, if you like.

Flapper: Where's that?

Nut: That big place in the High-street. We shall have to be early or we shan't get a table.

Flapper: Is there a band?

Nut: Rather! And jolly decent cakes!

Flapper: All right. You get there first and bag a table in a corner. I'll drop in about four.

Nut: Right you are! That'll be ripping! . . . I say, I do like your hair!

Flapper: Scoot!

Nut: Eh?

Flapper: Scoot—Quick! Here's the mater!

Nut: Lord! Right O! Forrest's at four!

Later.

Mother: Who was that you were talking to, dear?

Flapper: Rather a decent sort of boy. He's asked me to tea at Forrest's this afternoon.

Mother: That's right, dear. Have a nice time.

II.—AT THE BOARDING-HOUSE.

Mrs. Buckett: There's no vacant chairs out here. We shall have to sit in the drawing-room.

Mrs. Wilson-Smith: Get up, Mabel, my dear, and give the lady your chair.

Mrs. Buckett: Oh, please don't let her disturb herself.

Mrs. Wilson-Smith: Don't you mention that. She'd rather be running about. You and this little girl can go and have a nice game on the beach, Mabel. Run along, and take care you don't cut those nice new shoes with the stones, and, whatever you do, don't get them wet. . . . Sea-water does play such havoc with shoe-leather, don't you think.

Mrs. Buckett: Something dreadful! That's why I don't ever let Nettie wear anything that'll spoil at the seaside—only in the evenings.

Mrs. Wilson-Smith: Yes, that's the best plan, of course, but Mabel was so set on wearing her new shoes this morning, I hadn't the heart to refuse 'er. . . . Quite pleasant to-day, is it not?

Mrs. Buckett: Quite. . . . You've been here some time, I dare say?

Mrs. Wilson-Smith: We came on Thursday, so as to avoid the Saturday rush. My husband won't ever let me travel on a Saturday before Bank Holiday.

Mrs. Buckett: Oh, there's no doubt it's best to get away early if you can manage it. But Mr. Buckett's such an undecided man. It was all fixed that we should go abroad, and then the weather didn't seem tempting enough.

Mrs. Wilson-Smith: Well, there's a good deal to be said for England, after all, at this time of year. Most of our friends have gone on the Continent, but it's just as crowded there, they tell me as it is here. Some friends of mine tried Boulogne, but they couldn't get a decent room for love or money.

Mrs Buckett: Yes, you always have to take your chance at Boulogne. We went to Ostend last year. That's a nice place!

Mrs. Wilson-Smith: So I've always heard I haven't exactly been there myself, but my husband went one year with a gentleman friend. Thought nothing of the journey! People do get about so now-a-days, don't they?

Mrs. Buckett: Oh, it's surprising . . . Have you found this place to your liking?

Mrs. Wilson-Smith: Quite, I think, on the whole. One can't expect all the comforts that one has at home, and the cooking isn't all that it might be, but you have to take things by and large, don't you think, when you come to the seaside?

Mrs. Buckett: That's the only way. At the same time, I do think that the hashed mutton last night——

Mrs. Wilson-Smith: Oh, did you ever! As I said to Arthur——(*The friendship is assured*).—*Pall Mall.*

AN UNCROWNED KING IN CHIENTAO.

EDUCATOR AND BENEFACTOR.

The "Anto Shimpo," a Japanese daily published in Antung, gives the story of a Korean deserter who leads a kingly life in the Ever-white Mountain. According to the statement, as translated by the "Seoul Press," the man is a Korean literateur named Yi Siyung. He deserted Korea before the annexation, being dissatisfied with the uncontrollable ascendency of Japanese influence in the peninsula, and purchasing a large tract of land in Haniho, a hamlet on the Ever-white Mountain, settled down there with his family and followers. He rapidly extended his influence among the Koreans, inhabiting West Chientao as well as Antung. There are now 180,000 such Koreans and Yi exercises kingly right over them. When he deserted his country he carried with him a large fortune which according to a rumour, amounted to more than Yen 400,000. Part of this he invested in the purchase of a vast area of arable land, using the remainder as a working fund for various enterprises. From these ventures, he obtained greatprofit, and it is considered that his fortune has doubled itself at present. It is said that he is inviting Koreans from home to settle on and cultivate the land he bought from the Chinese. According to the statement of a Japanese who travelled in Tunghua, and neighbourhood some time ago, he saw large crowds of Koreans going northward along the highway leading from Hojen to Tunghua, between autumn and spring. Each crowd was accompanied by two or three stylish Koreans, who carefully watched over it. These are servants of Yi specially despatched to meet the Korean immigrants. It is calculated by certain authorities that between January of last year and March of this 11,000 Koreans, making 2,780 households, passed through New Wiju and Antung, for settlement in Manchuria. Besides, an almost equal number of frontier inhabitants also crossed the Yalu and settled in Chinese territory. Of these some must have gone to land south of Antung and some west of the Yalu, which parts are outside the sphere of influence of Yi Siyung. Neglecting these, it is calculated that more than 10,000 Koreans settled on lands virtually ruled over by Yi during the same period.

Yi pays great attention to the education of Korean settlers on his land and in the neighbourhood. He has already established a middle school in Haniho, in addition to several primary schools together with boarding houses. Teachers are all amply paid, and schools are very well managed, costing Yi a great deal. It is said that he has a plan in contemplation to establish a University also in the near future. A Japanese traveller is said to have recently paid a visit to one of these primary schools, and examined one of the readers in use. The whole volume was a description of Chosen, written in very high terms and a record of the heroes who have done good services to her. The tone of the book was strictly chauvinistic, but what is rather strange, there was comparatively little anti-Japanese sentiment in it. The traveller tried every means to take one of those books away with him, but could not succeed in the attempt. It is one of the great desires of Yi to organize an army under his command. He has already hired ten Chinese police constables from Antung, whom he uses as his bodyguard. His residence, or as it may better be called, his castle, is closely surrounded with houses of Koreans under his command, and within a circle six miles in diameter with his residence as centre, blocks of houses inhabited by his followers are located at suitable distances, and post-horses and watchmen are kept at each of them. Recently, it is said that Yi purchased 50,000 yen worth of rifles and ammunition from Chinese, and these must have made a substantial addition to the arms he had already accumulated. Korean settlers under his command seems to be not only very brave, but also well trained in the use of arms. Last spring, a strong force of Chinese mounted bandits made an assault on Haniho. They were fiercely met by Koreans under Yi's command, several hundreds in number, together with Chinese soldiers, and after a sanguinary fight, were obliged to retire. The Koreans took prisoners two of the bandit leaders, captured several rifles and some ammunition. It is said that there are more than 180,000 Koreans who have professed allegiance to Yi-Si-yung in West Chientao.

FAMILY AFFAIR.

On the outskirts of a small village in the Midlands there lived an old man whose business was so well known among the neighbours that he was commonly spoken of as "Old Billy, the Cow Doctor."

Being a general favourite, he was often to be found at the village public house, and sometimes had difficulty in finding his way home. One dark night while walking along the road, a gentleman observed the old man resting on a stump in a helpless condition. Not wishing to leave him, and yet not caring for a two miles' walk out of his way he waited in the hope that possibly someone might pass

Presently he heard a cheery wistle and, in answer to his "Hallo!" there came forward a rough-looking country lad.

"My boy, do you know where old Billy, the cow doctor, lives?"

"Yes, I do," was the answer.

"Well, here is half a crown if you will see him safely home," at the same time puting the money in his hand.

"Aw promise you I'll see him safe," the boy replied.

"Now, you are quite sure I can trust you?" persisted the gentleman.

"You can trust me, mek sure o' that, and then with a cunning look, as he put his hand in the pocket with the coin, "whey, he's mi gronfeyther; aw com o' purpose."

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"HORTUS VITAE":—As Dr. Pangloss and Candide talked together in their garden, eating preserved lemonrind and pistachio nuts, Candide admitted the pleasantness of sitting at ease in so exquisite a spot, but sagely added the remark, "Mais il fant cultiver son jardin." Since the days of Eden gardens have not blossomed like the rose, unless someone first took the trouble to plant the roses. So in this memorable sentence of six words it was the word "cultivate" that Candide emphasised. But it is also possible to lay the stress on the word "garden." We all cultivate something, some field big or little. Else where would our bread and butter be? But it is not everyone who has the further privilege or merit of cultivating a garden; for a garden is above all a place to play in, a luxury, a corollary, an unnecessary adjunct by which no man's reputation stands or falls. A man is judged by the size of his house and a woman by her management of it; but no one is judged by his garden. It may be big or little, neglected or neat, it is still only the garden, the little buffer strip of ground between the big outside world where man labours, and the citadel-castle to which he carries the results of his labour. So a garden neglected damages no reputation and cultivated is still but a hobby adding a wholly unnecessary grace to life.

And therein lies the charm of hobbies and gardens. They repay cultivation, giving out first in proportion to what is put into them. On the other hand no one is obliged to have them or keep them, and any attention paid to them is always an act of grace. Take travelling, for instance, or books or personal relationship. No man is obliged to travel, except in the way of business, or to read, outside his professional study, or to be in loving contact with any persons unconnected with his family. Success in life does not depend on success in cultivating any of these hobbies and the energy he throws into their pursuit is the merest work of superogation. But think of the difference to the cultivator himself. There is the rupture of the penurious, adventurous traveller, who, after years of self-denial and preparation, with well-filled mind and a minimum of tiresome apparatus, finds himself at last on a Norvegian glacier or Greek acropolis. His pleasure will be in exact relation to the toil and trouble he has put himself to in preparing the ground of this particular garden. It is the persons who can travel any day and who start off quite unprepared for what they are going to see, who come back from foreign parts declaring that they are greatly overestimated, Or think of the mind stored with wholly unnecessary, luxuriously acquired book lore, the ear delicately tuned to catch suspended quotations, loved cadences and half-forgotten rhythms, the memory quick to supply the hinted word, the full value of a casual reference, the rich suggestion of a passing name. This particular garden is full of perennials and the older it grows, the richer and more fragrant are its flowers. Dress and games ought to belong to the buffer region between home and the outside world, if only people would take them casually, instead of treating them as stern realities. For many women dress is not a delightful region in which they can wander for their own and their friends' pleasure. It is a task master a Juggernath, and dominating passion before whose inexorable demands go down all lesser interests, all trivial fond records, all saws of books, all forms that youth and observation copied. If only women would remember Jane Austin's wise observation, that every woman dresses to phase herself and pleases other women better by being a little badly dressed, they would be able to take this side of their activity more light-heartedly and casually. It would then become more of a garden and less like a hard-to-till field. So with games; they quite cease to partake of the nature of a garden when a man's rank in society or his salary in a school depends on his prowess at games. Travel, reading, dress, games cease to be gardens and become battlefields for people who stand or fall in the world by what they have seen, read, worn, or scored, i.e. for couriers, reviewers, fashion plate women, and professional foot ballers. These presumably find their gardens in something else, or do without them altogether.

Some people still more ingeniously manage to make a garden not out of any particular hobby, but out of their own happy temperament. St. Francis had for his business in life the reformation of the Church and the world, but between that considerable undertaking and the fastnesses of his own soul, he managed to keep going a garden where he and his chosen comrades of all time can play with his little sisters, the birds, his brothers, the wind, and the sun and the river. Charles Lamb most seduously cultivated a little strip of garden screen between himself and Mary on the inside, and the stalking dragons of poverty and madness without. What though he sometimes allowed in his garden a somewhat rank growth of tobacco, puns and wine? Any flowers under his circumstances were an achievment, for many of them were watered with his tears and some are fragrant even in their dust. We think of Lamb the true inheritor of stately Blakesmoor in H———shire, of Lamb penniless intensely enjoying from the cold pavement the thought of the play going on within the house, of Lamb the possessor as no one else ever possessed it of London, her lamps at night, her goldsmiths, print-shops, toy-shops, her streets for him made of gold, seeing that he knew an alchemy that turn her made into that metal. Truly it is the imaginative who inherit the earth and build for themselves gardens. And what are the solid achievements and noble buildings of life worth if we cannot escape from them sometimes and play in our gardens? One of the wisest of men has solemly informed us that, "God Almightie first planted a garden. And indeed it is the Purest of Humane Pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the Spirits of Man; without which buildings and Pallaces are but Grosse Handyworks."

"ANCIENT GREECE":—By H. B. Cotterill (George Harrap & Co.). Since many specialists are digging fresh furrows across the field of Greek learning, it is quite a sound impulse that makes Mr. Stobart, Mr. Cotterill and others take for the benefit of the non-specialist a general survey of the new ground opened up. Not so many years ago the paths of Greek learning were well-beaten, well recognised tracks, and the newcomer trumped, as a matter of course, along the road his predecessors had built for him. Now that is all changed. The accepted view of the Olympian family, of the importance of the darker Orphic rites, of Phœnician influence, of the cold aloofness of classic arts, have all given way before the devastating attacks of the anthropologists and archæologis's. We have got to abandon the old high roads and to try to find a way through the faintly marked and constantly shifting tracks of the pioneers. All the more need is there for a map of the country, and this is what Mr. Cotterill's *Ancient Greece* tries to provide. It is a volume of five hundred pages and nearly a hundred and fifty full page illustrations and plates, many of them very beautiful. It has not so much distinction nor such an interesting point of view as Mr. Stobart's somewhat similar volume, *The Glory that was Greece*. On the other hand it is more complete in its general survey, and would prove more useful as a mere book for reference. Mr. Cotterill has a tidy mind and neatly catalogues and pigeonholes the considerable mass of information he has brought together. His plan is to take a period of history, *e. g.* the Ægean Civilisation, the Dark Age, the Persian Invasions, and under this heading to consider in different sections the history, art, religions, and literature of the period. Thus under the title "Ægean Civilisation" we get a general discussion of the Cretan-Minoan-Mycenæan problem and special treatment in sections of the pre-Olympian religions, of the Homeric Age, and of Minoan Art. Under the heading, Peloponnesian War, we have an outline of the chief events, special sections giving long quotations from Thucydides, another on the plays of Sophocles and Euripides and a third on the sculpture of the period. As long as he confines himself to selection and combination and to drawing attention to the great works of Greece by quotations or illustrations, Mr. Cotterill gets on very well. It is when he begins to give us his private opinions that we cease to feel confidence in his judgment. He is, after all that has been written on the subject, still of the opinion that Euripides was a misogynist, and with curious ignorance of the conditions under which drama was produced at Athens expects the great tragedians to reproduce in their different plays always the same personality whenever they use any of the great accepted names such as Electra. For a Greek scholar Mr. Cotterill occasionally lapses into curious English, e. g., "the popularity of the poet was much greater than his appreciation by contemporary critics," by which one supposes he means that the poet was more popular than appreciated. These are minor faults, however, and the text is really not so important as the admirably selected illustrations with which the book is thickly bestrewn. There are coloured plates of Minoan pottery, some beautiful photographs of the sites of Troy, Mycenæ, Olympia, Delphi, and very good reproductions of statuary ranging from the earliest archaic figures to the grandest achievments of Scopas and Praxiteles. There is also an unusual and interesting feature in several sheets of coins of which adequate description is given in a special appendix. The book is well indexed and documented in every way, and, in spite of all its contents is not too clumsy or heavy to be read with comfort. It is just the book for a man who has not been buying for some years the more specialist and interesting volumes of the original workers in new fields This volume briefly summarises what has been done and will put him in touch with the real authorities.

"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME":—By Hall Caine (Hinemann). Mr. Caine is probably the best businessman among our novelists. The best business man among writers thinks that the English public will stand a consideration of the sex question with details and suggestions which step far beyond the bounds even of the "advanced" novel of the day. Into the welter of this book everything which is unsavoury is thrown. Quite early in the book we come across a nun who deliberately sets out to join her paramour, a priest. We find ourselves in Paris of the very ugliest. We have repellent scenes between the unloving wife and the passionate husband. And not a shred of the veil of intimacy is left We find that same unloving wife, again deliberately, seeking the room of her "lover" under the roof of her husband, and all the attempt at apology which is made is that her husband, too, is a sinner. Further on we find the nun of the beginning of the book earning her bread and keeping her sick husband—the priest aforesaid—at the price of her shame. We tread Piccadilly-circus in the pages of the book, and we learn things of which we had rather not known, in spite of the sneers of this very knowing age. Of such stuff is this book written. True there is an attempt at the end to show the teaching of the Church on marriage, but it is a crude attempt, and the fact that the adulterers are saved from "marriage" by the death of the woman, though covered up by a wealth of religiosity, is a tribute not to high tragedy, but to the cunning of the author in dodging the issue. We are bidden, after her death, to think that personal immortality is the explanation of the problem, the solution of the difficulty, but we confess that there is something revolting in the thought that two adulterers, divided by death, look forward to immortality, not as a continual purification of their souls but as a perpetual gratification. It carries the central idea of unrestraint and sexual license even beyond the grave. We say nothing of the art of the book Were it the very highest in the form of art, were it even the sturdiest in its moral claim, we should solemnly protest against the coarseness and the unrestraint of its process. For who can read of these bedroom scenes, these pleadings from passionate man to cold woman, these descriptions of personal relationships which emphasize the body without a sense of tarnish? The very virtues of the telling, the grip of the rapidly succeading scenes, make that sense of tarnish all the more acute and disturbing. And then we reflect. For whom are these books written? What eyes are intended to take in the full meaning of such a passage as this? What did I care about the future of the world? Or the movement of Divine truth? Or the new relations of man and woman in the good time that was to come? Or the tremendous problems of lost and straying womanhood or the sufferings of neglected children, or the tragadies of the whole girlhood of the world? Or how shall we look the world of young womanhood in the face when a passage of which the following is a brief extract is their conventional reading, to be discussed over tea tables and commended at tennis parties? Every woman who loves her husband must know what it is, but to me it was a great revelation. It was just as if some new passion had sprung into life in me at a single moment. And it had—the mighty passion that lies at the root of our being—the overwhelming instinct of sex which, taking no account of religion and resolutions, sweeps everything before it like a flood. So we say that the pity is that this master of the art of knowing the public taste should ascribe to it so low a standard.

"SANDY'S LOVE AFFAIR":—By Crockett (Hutchinson). Let Mr. Crockett have a bundle of young men and maidens from the South of Scotland and, we are sure, he will make a fine love story, notwithstanding his propensity for making his young ladies (especially of somewhat superior birth) lose a little of their dignity in the process. Sandy is the usual Scotch graduate, poor, struggling, but full of confidence in his own abilities. He comes to London, making his journey in the company of two young ladies who are to be of the fabric of the story. In London he succeeds in rare style; he becomes a "preacher" at a northern Presbyterian church, and at the same time he becomes acquainted with a young lady who is a singer and actor at a music-hall. That costs him his place as a preacher. But on he goes, combining the functions of a Scottish literary man with a successful enterprise as a parcel-carrier, adorned with expensive motor-wagons and the like. His lady love, the young music-hall singer aforesaid, goes touring in her own plucky way, and she, too, succeeds. On her journeyings she comes in contact with other Scottish characters, one of them being a young lady who enters the story to good purpose. In fact in the process she enters the purple and becomes the laird's wife of the district from which Sandy's family came. In the end there is the saving of the old home, and we see Sandy and his music-hall bride thoroughly happy. The story is admirably told, if we may except one slighting reference to the Scottish (Episcopal) Church. The atmosphere of a healthy optimism smiles over the work, and we forgive one scene where the young lady with whom Sandy travelled to London somewhat crudely declares her affection for him, and then in the Ophelia fashion attempts to commit suicide, to be saved by Sandy. May be the pictures of Scottish elders who own music-halls is a true one. We have no right to judge. If the character of the heroine is at all typical of her class we admit the removal of certain preconceptions.

"THAT WHICH WAS WRITTEN":—By Sybil Cormack Smith. This is a careful piece of character study. The Burke family—half Boer, half Irish, and wholly Africaander—are not at first sight prepossessing. Mrs. Burke is a querulous slattern; both the sons churlish loafers: one of them is a theif; Nance, a crude compound of selfishness, disloyalty, ignorance, and vanity, is fully aware of the market value of her physical attractions and determined to sell them to the best advantage; only Carlotta knows how such dreams end, and how hopelessit is to struggle against the inevitable. Without any fictitious sentiment, merely by the exercise of a large charity the author enlists our sympathy with all these people; the Boer temperament is intelligible enough from the Boer point of view. By way of contrast, Stephen Eldon, Dick Stacey, and Mrs. Stacey, are average specimens of the healthy English type. We cannot, however, share the author's admiration for Sister Constance; in a sick room a hyæna would be as acceptable, and rather than submit to her ministrations we would elec to die in peace.

"WIRELESS WORLD":—"A number of extroadinary interest" is the only possible verdict to be given after reading the August issue of the above Journal. Brief mention can only be made of the subjects contained in this entertaining 96 pages. Chief amongst these is a long and abundantly illustrated article on Norway. Another article of great public interest is that on the application of Wireless Telegraphy to ship's lifeboats. A novel and interesting theme is "Wireless Telegraphy in Nature" which is written and illustrated by H. B. Vernon. A photograph accompained by a short article is given of "A 'hero' of the Adrianople Siege", Amongst others of a more scientific nature, mention must be made of "The Application of Wireless Telegraphy to Time Signals" by Commandant Ferrie, and one on "Shock-Excitation" by Dr. Gustav Fichhorn, of Zurich. The section devoted to amateurs is very replete, and contains the fourth article on "Free Instruction in Wireless Telegraphy" Colonel Heftye, the Director-General of the "Norwegian Telegraphs." is the subject of the month's biography, and the Serial Story "A Pawn in the Game" reaches its sixth chapter.

DIRE CATASTROPHE.

"Come here, Bates," roared Dr. Bigwig, head and only master of the village school. I have to-day received a—a—ahem—a letter from Mr. Johnson, informing me that his son is unable to attend school in consequence of a thrashing you yesterday inflicted upon him. Is this a fact, Bates?"

"N-n-no, sir," quailed Bates, "I never touched 'im."

But Dr. Bigwig did not believe him, and two minutes later Bates was asking permission to stand up in the class, the benches being made of wood.

On the following day Johnson returned, and Dr. Bigwig sought justification of his act before the whole class.

"Did you tell your father that Bates thrashed you?" he asked.

"No, sir." piped the youth.

The master's countenance clouded.

"But your father wrote to me saying that Bates did it," he thundered.

"I know he did," snivelled Johnson. "It were Billy Beauchamp did it, sir, but father couldn't spell Beauchamp, so he wrote Bates."

"Well, how did you get on at your first appearance?" asked a man of a friend who had just joined the theatrical profession.

"Oh, I got on well enough," was the reply; "but I couldn't get off half quick enough."

A CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS.

A MAN TALKS OF THINGS INTERESTING TO WOMEN.

MAKING UP ACCOUNTS.

Now that the Season of 1913 has really come to an end—even Goodwood being over—it is rather interesting to take stock of the past three months, balancing the profit and loss, as compared with other years. In one particular, at least, the Season just past has been a disappointment. It began with such bright promise, and yet somehow or other ended off rather tamely. An early Easter (almost the earliest possible, I believe) was the opportunity for everything social to start unusually early. One never remembers a ball being given in the week after Easter. Yet such was the case last April, while in less than no time every evening in May available for dancing was snapped up by intending hostesses. The Hyde Park Hotel was besieged with applicants, for dates on which the beautiful Ball Suite could be engaged. In fact the management could have let them over and over again for May balls and parties.

THE PROMISE—AND AFTER.

All this looked uncommonly promising, and one heard it prophesied everywhere that what with the boom in trade, the increasing gaiety of London and its inhabitants, the generalliveliness of everything and everybody, this would be the gayest Season on record. The King and Queen so one heard, had developed a taste for dancing, and intended to go out a great deal to balls, which would set the fashion among the "haute noblesse" of extensive ball-giving after the less exclusive dances of May and early June had come to an end. Such prospects were, of course, too rosy to be realised. After Ascot there came a decided revulsion of feeling when it became evident that very few of the great houses had any intention of falling in with the programme that had been generously devised for them. The King and Queen—apart from royal entertainments—honoured just two great houses by ball-dancing within their gates, while the other great houses, apparently taking their cue from Royalty, showed no interest in ball-giving whatever.

RAGTIME TO THE RESCUE.

This disappointing failure to fulfil all that had been so confidently promised, caused the quidnuncs to completely change their views. At once we were told the Season would collapse by the beginning of July, everyone would scatter to the four winds: young people were fed up with dancing after beginning it so early, and so on and so forth. It certainly looked at one moment as though the quidnuncs were for once going to be right, when, by some extraordinary chance, it came to someone like a flash of genius that tango parties and small gatherings for ragtime dancing would be a novelty. The idea caught on wonderfully; and, in fact, saved the Season from an altogether ignominious collapse. For the last two or three weeks of the Season, these impromptu festivities have been of nightly occurrence, some taking place at the Savoy Hotel, some in private houses. And so, after all, the *fin du saison* has not been so dull as it might have been. Brilliant it was not—the great people remained obdurate to the last.

LOOKING FORWARD.

I fancy, from all one hears, this mania for novel forms of dancing will develop enormously before another Season comes round. It may even have a great effect in stimulating winter gaieties in town. For one heard on all sides young people of both sexes roundly asserting their determination to master the nineteen different steps of the tango, the intricacies of Boston and one-step, before next spring re-opens London ball-rooms. Young men and young women parted with the firm determination to start dancing classes on several evenings of the week, when winter begins, and already those learned in the art of tango-teaching are bespoke to set these classes going. Many so far as I understand, will take place in private homes so what are now called classes may very well develop into pleasant weekly dances much to the enlivening of the winter evenings. Most of the young people seem to be going in for this study of the new style *con amore*, but even those who are not very keen feel that they will be hopelessly "left" if, when next Season comes round, dancing in the new way is all the mode, and they themselves are without an excellent knowledge of that way.—"Algernon" in the "Gentlewoman."

THE BAD M. P.

["It is difficult . . . to determine how much our almost bare feet and quite bare arms and neck owe to Mr. Asquith's indifference to stable government," a lady correspondent of the *Times* writes. The train of thought seems to be worth pursuing.]

The ample cape, the crinoline,
The mittens, and the polonaise
Are things of long-forgotten days
When life was smiling and serene,
When dainty but demure the mien
Of ev'ry maiden used to be,
And modes were made by modesty
As though to screen
From ev'ry roving eye the charms
That filled their owners with alarms

Then politics and crusted port
Were close allied, and sweet content
With ruthless hand was never rent
By people of the baser sort,
'Til, with some cynic sense of sport,
Unmindful of the grave respect
That was the due of the elect,
An M. P. brought
A Bill: "To recognise," it ran,
"The sad demise of good Queen Anne.'

Then chaos came, where all was peace;
And art, employed upon the cheek
To supersede the blush antique,
Bade other ancient fashions cease.
Oh! where has gone the prim pelisse?
The paniers, oh! where are they?
We know them not: and, in dismay,
At each caprice
Of fashion, wish that man of mirth
Had been estrangled at his birth!

See how each damsel fronts the breeze
With throat (I grieve to say)
undraped;
See how each dress is deftly shaped
To hint there are such things as knees;
The roving eye observes with ease
That shapeliness that was concealed,
And ankles openly revealed,
And things like these.
How burdensome the guilt must be
Of that abandoned, bold M. P.!
—"Westminster."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Lieutenant: "What on earth are you fellows doing? There hasn't been a hit signalled for the last half-hour."

Private: "I think we must 'ave shot the marker, sir."

Finding a lady reading "Twelfth Night," a facetious doctor asked:—"When Shakespeare wrote about 'Patience on a monument,' did he mean doctors' patients?"

"No," said the lady. "You will find them under monuments, not on them."

"Well, did you discover anything in Stump's past life that we can use against him?"

Detective: "Not a thing. All he ever did before he came here was to sell awnings."

Election Agent: "Why, that's just what we went. We'll say that he has been mixed up in some decidedly shady transactions."

On one occasion, when a certain Parliamentary candidate, known as a clever speaker and very effective in dealing with a hostile audience, was addressing a meeting in his constituency, he had no sooner risen and said, "Gentlemen," than some-one threw an egg at him. Quite unperturbed, he turned to the offender and said:—

"I was not speaking to you, sir."

A near-sighted old lady at a dinner party one evening had for companion on the left a very bald-headed old gentleman. While talking to the gentleman at her right she dropped her napkin unconsciously. The bald-headed gentleman, in stooping to pick it up, touched her arm. The old lady turned round, shook her head, and very politely said:—

"No melon, thank you."

A solicitor called upon another member of the profession and asked his opinion upon a certain point of law. The lawyer to whom the question was addressed drew himself up.

"I generally get paid for what I know," he said, stiffly.

The questioner took half a crown from his pocket and offered to the other.

"Tell me all you know and give me the change," said he.

It was in a school in Glamorgan that one of the boys would persist in saying and writing, "I have wrote."

To cure him of this he was set the task of writing one hundred times the words "I have written" after school hours.

The teacher went home and forgot the boy for a time. On hurrying back she found he had left this note on her desk:—

"Dear Teacher,—I have wrote 'I have written' a hundred times, and I have went home."

A person entered an inn with a dog, and an Irishman asked what breed it was.

The owner looked the questioner insolently up and down, and then replied, with a drawl:—

"It is a cross between an ape and an Irishman."

"Faith, thin, we're both related to the beast," was the ready retort.

A naval officer, wishing to bathe in a Ceylon river, asked a native to show him a place where there were no alligators. The native took him to a pool close to the estuary. The officer enjoyed his dip. While drying himself he asked his guide why there were never any alligators in that pool.

"Because, sah," the Cingalese replied, "they plenty afraid of shark."

A man remarked that he came from a very large family.

"How many are there of you?" he was asked.

"Well, there were ten of us boys," he said, "and each of us had a sister."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the other. "Then there were twenty of you?"

"No," said the boastful man, "eleven."

"Papa, how often have I told you not to say 'I seen you'?"

"Now, you look a-here, Meggie, interrupted the old man, laying down his knife and fork, "may be you will make your livin' by good grammar and higher education, but your ma and me, we're jest obliged to take in summer boarders, an' they demand th' dialect if they pay our rates. So what I say goes, see?—whether she's grammatic or not."

The Irishman had had a serious accident, and had been hustled off to the hospital to be operated upon. As he lay on the bed he beckoned to the nurse and said, weakly:—

"I'll not be operated upon by that docthor. Ye must find another one."

"Why?" remonstrated the nurse. "He's one of the cleverest surgeons living."

"Maybe," was the reply; "but he has an unlucky name. I heard them say his name was Docther Kilpatrick, and, ye see, me name is Patrick?"

At a Church conference a speaker began a tirade against the Universities and education, expressing thankfulness that he had never been corrupted by contact with a college.

After proceeding for a few minutes, the bishop, who was in the chair, interrupted with the question:—

"Do I understand that Mr. X——is thankful for his ignorance?"

"Well, yes," was the answer: "you can put it that way if you like."

"Well, all I have to say," said the prelate, in sweet and musical tones—"all I have to say is that Mr. X—— has much to be thankful for."

A disappointed artist, indulging in a vein of abuse against Whistler, exclaimed:—

"He's without exception the most superficial, self-sufficient, ignorant, shallow creature that ever made any pretensions to art."

"Gently, my dear sir," interrupted Whistler, who had been listening unobserved. "You quite forget yourself."

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

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SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

SITUATION IN MEXICO.

OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL.

PRESIDENT HUERTA CLIMBING DOWN.

ARMS TRAFFIC STOPPED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

President Wilson received a long despatch from Mr. Lind to-day. While absolute silence is maintained at White House, official circles believe that President Huerta's Government and Mr. Lind have reached a preliminary agreement tending to peace.—Reuter,

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The outlook regarding Mexico is now more hopeful. Mr. Lind has been instructed from Washington to return to Mexico City. It is believed that assurances have been received that Mexico will accept President Wilson's latest proposals.

Senor Gamboa is reported to have pointed out that the Constitution prohibits an *interim* President himself succeeding to the Presidency.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

The Treasury has telegraphed to the Customs agents of the United States to lay an embargo upon all shipments of arms to Mexico, regardless of consignees. A large shipment has been detained opposite the frontier town of Juarez.

In view of the improvement in the situation on the American border, the patrol will not be reinforced at present.

Mr. Bryan is preparing to start on a lecturing tour.—Reuter.

HUERTA GIVING WAY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

It is reported that President Huerta has expressed his willingness to meet Mr. Lind at least half way in his proposals, without absolutely yielding.—Reuter.

BRITISHER'S BRAVERY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

The American Consul at Torreon highly praises Mr. Cummins, the British Vice-Consul at Gomez Palacio, who during the recent fighting, on several occasions, risked his life to assist Britishers and Americans and also harboured numbers of refugees including thirty Chinese.—Reuter.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

BUILDERS AND TRANSPORT WORKERS ALSO OUT.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Earl Beauchamp, at the Office of Works, this afternoon, received a deputation of strikers who demanded the dismissal of all non-unionist painters.

Earl Beauchamp, in a reserved reply, said this was a serious development involving the whole question of free labour now in London

The Builders' and Transport Workers' Federations have joined the strike campaign. Meanwhile, individual employers continue to meet the demands of the men in the most conciliatory spirit.

OFFER TO BE MADE TO THE MEN

LATER.

London master decorators will meet the executive of the Traders' Disputes Committee to-night, to consider a further definite offer of the masters. This will be submitted to the men to-morrow, when there is a reasonable hope of a settlement.—Reuter.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

MANGE AMONGST HORSES REDUCES CAVALRY.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

In consequence of an outbreak of mange among Army horses the cavalry attending the manœuvres will be seriously reduced. Several regiments are affected.—Reuter.

PALACE OF PEACE.

FORMAL INAUGURATION AT THE HAGUE.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 28.

The Palace of Peace was solemnly inaugurated to-day in the presence of the Queen, the Queen-Mother, and the Prince Consort.

Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie were presented to Queen Wilhelmina, who decorated Mr. Carnegie with the Grand Cross of Orange-Nassau.

The weather was brilliant and the streets were full of life and colour. On the arrival of the Royal personages the choir sang the old National Anthem.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL IN A SEAPLANE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Winston Churchill visited the naval flying station at Calshot, yesterday, and went for a flight in a seaplane on the Solent.

Colonel Seely also went for a flight in a waterplane. Both Colonel Seely and Mr. Churchill helped to pull the waterplane out of its shed.—Reuter.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH.

TEHERAN, Aug. 29.

Salar-ed-Dowleh has taken refuge in the Russian Consulate at Kermanshah.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

CANADIAN RIOT.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER ARRESTED.

LARGE NUMBER COMMITTED TO ASSIZES.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 29.

The strike continues and seven hundred militia are remaining in the centres affected. 160 people have been arrested, the majority of whom have been committed to the Assizes.

Among the prisoners is Mr. John Place, a member of the Legislative Assembly, who is accused of unlawful assembly and being in possession of stolen property, a revolver used by a rioter being found at his residence.

There has been no further rioting, and possibly the majority of troops will be withdrawn next week, though a permanent garrison will be stationed at Nanaimo.

TWO MINES FLOODED.

The Western Field Company's mine at Nanaimo, and the Canadian Collieries Company's Mine at Extension have been flooded and will not be able to be worked for two years. They employed fifteen hundred men.—Reuter.

KAISER IN GERMAN POLAND.

WILD SCENES BY MOB.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Kaiser, who is touring in German Poland, has been received in the friendliest manner by the nobility, but a mob at Posen smashed the windows of some Polish houses which were decorated with flags, and hooted the nobility as they returned from a banquet at the Castle.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND BAGDAD RAILWAY.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF OTTOMAN BANK'S INTERESTS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

A telegram to the *Times* from Paris states that negotiations for the purchase of the Ottoman Bank's actual interests in the Bagdad Railway, amounting to £1,400,000 sterling, and prospective interests estimated at five millions, are completed, the Bank receiving in exchange a German loan of £6,400,000, guaranteed upon the Constantinople Customs.

The *Times* adds that other arrangements will doubtless be made with reference to French capital privately invested in the railway.—Reuter.

CLAN STEAMER DRIFTING.

DANGER TO NAVIGATION.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Port Captain of Gibraltar reports that the steamer "Clan Mackenzie," which went ashore near Cadiz last December while bound for Calcutta, has floated and is drifting westward, a derelict. She was reported, last night, as a danger to navigation.—Reuter.

CHINESE REBELLION.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW.

HANKOW, Aug. 29.

Vice-President Liyuanhung, in an interview with Reuter's representative, considered that the ultimate effect of the rebellion would be beneficial, strengthening authority and increasing the security of life and trade. He urged a prompt understanding with the Powers regarding the right of refuge for rebels on board foreign ships, declaring that Japan had recently decided that the rebels were entitled to sanctuary on Japanese steamers on the Yangtse.—Reuter.

SEDITION CHARGES.

STRIKE LEADERS IN DUBLIN SENT FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Three strike leaders have been arrested and committed for trial in Dublin, on a charge of seditious libel and inciting to riot. It is alleged that one declared that "If Sir Edward Carson is right in telling Ulstermen to form a provisional Government in Belfast, then I also am right in telling you to do likewise in Dublin."—Reuter.

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

CLAIMS FOR BRITISH SUPPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The British Imperial Exhibition claims British support in preference to the Panama Canal Exhibition at San Francisco to be held in the same year, because the Imperial Exhibition was the first in the field. When it was approached by the San Francisco Exhibition officials it informed them that it confidently expected the support of the British public. Consequently it was decided to publish the full details of the Imperial Exhibition. It points out that the year 1915 is a great year for the Empire, being that in which the Prince of Wales celebrates his twenty-first birthday, the centenary of the battle of Waterloo, etc.—Reuter.

THE "IMPERATOR"

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

In spite of the fact that the water is thirty-five feet deep in her hold, the officials are confident that the "Imperator" will sail in her regular turn on Saturday.—Reuter.

BULGAR TACTICS.

SANGUINE OF TURKS' INCAPACITY.

DISPOSED TO PLAY A WAITING GAME.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Hitherto no indication has been given regarding the Turkish proposals concerning Adrianople. In some quarters it is believed that the Powers do not intend actively to intervene on behalf of Bulgaria, which will, therefore, be faced with the alternative of herself declaring war on Turkey, or of reaching an agreement with her.

Bulgaria apparently relies on Turkey's inability to maintain 250,000 men in the field for an extended period, and is thus disposed to play a waiting game, but the Turks are convinced of their ability to hold the left bank of the Maritza.

DENIAL FROM SOFIA.

LATER.

It is emphatically denied in Sofia that pourparlers are proceeding regarding Adrianople.—Reuter.

PREMIER ATTACKED.

ROUGH TREATMENT AT HANDS OF SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Mr. Asquith was golfing at Lossiemouth this afternoon when he was attacked by two Suffragettes, who sprang out from a bunker, seized the Premier, and dragged him about, knocking off his hat.

Miss Asquith rushed to her father's assistance, and in a minute two detectives seized the women, dragging them away with some difficulty.

The spectators hissed the Suffragattes, shouting "Duck them in the sea." The women were conveyed to the police station, where they refused to give their names and addresses.—Reuter.

[Mr. Asquith addressing on Aug. 8 a deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, expressed regret at the outcome of the endeavour of the Government to frame their Franchise Bill so as to admit of amendment in the direction desired by the advocates of woman suffrage, and promised to consider suggestions made by members of the deputation.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The death is announced of Mr. J. Hickory Wood, the librettist.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The death is announced of Mr. Leopold Hoffer, the chess expert.—Reuter.

[Mr. Leopold Hoffer is a recognised authority on chess, and was chess editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Field*, and formerly the *Standard*. He was born and educated at Budapest, lived in Paris and Vienna till 1870, and then settled down in London. He has reported almost all the important international chess events which had taken place ever since the grand chess event in Paris in 1867].

UNAUTHORISED LOTTERY.

RANGOON TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, Aug. 29.

On an application of Mr. H. D. Lucas, District Superintendent of Police, with the sanction of the local Government, the District Magistrate of Rangoon today issued summonses against A. G. Cooke, J. Shead, H. Henderson, F. J. Snow and T. D'Silva, said to be members of the Indian Telegraph Association, on a complaint preferred against them for keeping an office or a place for the purpose of drawing a lottery and with publishing a proposal to pay any sum on contingency, relative to the drawing of tickets in a lottery, under Section 294 of the I. P. C., the lottery not being authorised by the Government.

The District Magistrate recorded Mr. Lucas's statement in connection with the complaint and issued a warrant for the search of the premises occupied by the Indian Telegraph Association Club. This search warrant was executed without delay, and Mr. Lucas seized certain properties of the club, consisting of Art Union Sweep ticket-books, containing a list of the members of the club, barrels for drawing sweeps and other books and papers with reference to the Art Union Sweep.

The case will be taken up on September 6.

PROVISION FOR LUNATICS.

NEW ASYLUM AT RANCHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The deplorable condition of the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum has attracted the attention of the Governor of Bengal, and in a letter to the European Defence Association, Mr. Donald, officiating Secretary to the Government, announces that it is admitted that the asylum is quite unsuitable and inadequate for its requirements. Little, if anything, can be done to remedy the defects at Bbowanipore, but the construction of a new asylum is to be undertaken at Ranchi and the building of this institution will be expedited.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

We are asked to announce that the Royal Opera House will be re-opened on Sept. 6. Further particulars will be available later.

Lord and Lady Carmichael witnessed the Janmastami procession at Dacca which was a great success. The art of Dacca was exhibited with the highest taste and finish.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR MUSCAT.

400 MEN EMBARKED AT BOMBAY.

LEAVE ON KARACHI MAIL STEAMER.

The authorities are evidently determined to end the present situation at Muscat and the garrison there is being strongly reinforced. A further detachment of troops left Bombay for Muscat yesterday, sailing on the British India S. N. Co.'s "Lingah," which is this week's Karachi mail steamer. The troops were 400 men of the 102nd Grenadiers, stationed at Aurungabad, with a full complement of British officers. We are informed that the "Lingah," after delivering the mails, will proceed with these men to the Gulf.

It is understood that a further detachment of 400 men of the same regiment will proceed to Muscat next week.

An obvious reason for these movements of troops is provided in a telegram, which we published on Thursday, and which stated: "Tribal rumours at Muscat credit the Imam with the intention of renewing hostilities after the Id festival." There has been a lull in affairs at Muscat for some weeks, but the trouble, it may be remembered, commenced as long ago as May. Then a leading Sheikh, known as Abdulla-bin-Hamid-as-Solimi, proclaimed a jehad with the object of dethroning the Sultan and setting up his own son-in-law in his place. His excuse was that the Sultan favoured Christian Governments and institutions. Fighting opened at a place called Nizwa, some distance from Muscat, where the Sultan's troops were defeated, and a little later the town was captured by the rebels. In June, after Sheikh Abdulla had been joined by the Imam, who took command, a force of the Sultan's troops under the latter's eldest son, Sayyid Nadir, advanced to Samail where they were seriously threatened by the rebels. This caused the Sultan to ask for the aid of British troops and, at the commencement of July, 250 men of the 2nd Rajputs from Bushire were landed and took up positions for the protection of the towns of Muscat and Mattra. Since the troops landed, little has been done beyond a few skirmishes in which the rebels are reported to have had the better of it. Recently they have been completely inactive, and their neglect to advance towards Muscat was attributed a fortnight ago to the Ramzan festival.

In addition to the troops, H. M. S. "Espiegle" is also at Muscat.

The real object of the rebellion is the restoration of the arms traffic, for the Imam has offered to make terms on condition that the prohibition be removed and that the Sultan refrain from making treaties with Christian Governments.

"THE GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. H. Thorburn, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, is granted privilege leave for ten weeks.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Anderson to be a Divisional Commander, vice General Mahon.

Captain C. P. Woodward, Cantonment Magistrate's Deputy, has two months' leave.

Lieut. C H. Harrison, 72nd Punjabis, to be Captain.

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Robertson, I. M. S., is promoted Colonel, vice Col. Carruthers.

Lieut.-Col. Regbie, 8th Rajputs, and Major Campbell, 9th Lancers, retire from the service.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Chandler, Military Accountant, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days.

Major Hudson, Military Accountant, has three months' extension of leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Duncan Macpherson is appointed a member of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust, vice Raja Bun Bihare Kapur.

Mr. Grieves, Assistant Conservator, is temporarily posted to Bengal.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Goodall is promoted Storekeeper, class 2, grade 4, of the establishment.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Robertson, I. M. S. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, becomes Sanitary Commissioner, Delhi, in addition to his own duties.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Farewell has four months' extension of leave.

Sub-Lieut. G. T. D. Wells is promoted Lieutenant.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr W. Booth-Gravely, C S, officiates as Under Secretary, Home Department.

Captain A.W. Howlett, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

Lieut. Kenny, 18th Infantry, is to be employed in the Burma Military Police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A.O. Travers officiates as Assistant Accountant-General, Bihar, vice Mr Ward on three months' leave.

LORD PENTLAND.

TO MEET VICEROY AT SIMLA.

VISIT TO LORD CARMICHAEL AT BARRACKPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Lord and Lady Pentland arrived at Outram Ghat to-day at noon, on board the S.S. "Manora." The usual salute was fired by the guns at the fort. Their Excellencies were met by Major Champain, Military Secretary to Lord Carmichael, Mr. Gourlay, Private Secretary, and the Port officials.

Lord and Lady Pentland then motored to Barrackpore, where they will remain as the guests of the Governor and Lady Carmichael, prior to proceeding to Simla.

PUNJAB CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON WIDESPREAD DISEASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

At the resumed sitting of the Punjab Sanitary Conference to-day, malaria, tuberculosis, plague and cholera, were the subjects taken up for discussion.

In the course of a discussion on quinine prophylaxis, Mr. Maynard, C.S., said there was an impression among people that quinine had always some deleterious effect. The conference, as a practical body, should try to determine whether this apprehension was well founded or not.

He was supported by Mr. Shadilal.

The President observed that it was for the educated Indian to combat that prejudice, and he would appeal to the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press to educate the masses.

Colonel Browning-Smith dwelt on anti-malarial and similar societies, and on his motion it was resolved that the creation of such societies could not be undertaken by Government. It was a work to be done by leaders of the Indian community.

Colonel Browning-Smith also insisted on the improvement of dwelling-houses which would mitigate the spread of tuberculosis.

The sufficiency of the existing rules regarding the prevention of cholera, the disinfection of wells, etc., were also discussed and details of working settled.

The Council adjourned before lunch.

RIOT AVERTED.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S TIMELY INTERFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

A serious riot was averted on Wednesday afternoon at College Square, Calcutta, by the timely arrival of an Indian Police Inspector. A Mahomedan convert, Abdul Rahman, who was originally a high caste Hindu, delivered a speech on a religious subject, in the course of which he is alleged to have made some unfavourable comments on the Hindu religion. Several students who were present on the spot were inflamed and were meditating an attack on the speaker and his Mahomedan supporters when the police officer interfered and quieted the students. The Mahomedan preacher, however, collected a band of Mahomedans from a mosque near by and was making for the scene again when the police officer prevented him, facing the band with his men.

The Mahomedan retired, but promised to meet the band last evening. He turned up but was overawed by the presence of a strong police force which was posted at the Square in view of a possible riot.

BURMA PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY SANCTIONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 29.

The Secretary of State in sanctioning the scheme for a Pasteur Institute in Burma, has also been pleased to sanction the proposal put forward by the Local Government that the balance of the grant of two lakhs originally given by the Government of India for the purpose of erecting a bacteriological institute at Maymyo, a part of which has already been devoted to the construction of a combined chemical and bacteriological laboratory at Rangoon, shall be devoted to the provision of a small bacteriological and serological laboratory in connection with the Pasteur Institute at Rangoon, and to the construction of quarters for the director. The total balance available out of the grant of two lakhs is about Rs 91,000 A substantial balance will be available for the expenditure on the bacteriological and serological laboratory in connection with the Pasteur Institute.

RANGOON DEFAMATION SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 29.

Mr W T. Lidbetter, proprietor of the *Burma Magnet* (Mandalay) has been fined Rs 200 by the District Magistrate, Sagaing, on a charge of defaming Mr H. J. D. Wilkinson, editor and proprietor of the *Upper Burma Gazette*.

DERAILMENT ON G. I. P.

At the Matunga Station of the G. I. P. R., at about 10 o'clock last evening, a derailment of a bogey and a waggon of a goods train caused a little trouble to the traffic. The traffic was piloted by the up line between Matunga and Sion during the five hours that took the gangmen to clear the line.

GRAVE DACOITIES.

NINE OUTRAGES IN BENGAL.

MURDER BY VICTIMS OF THE FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

There has been a recrudescence of serious dacoities in Bengal. No less than nine outrages of a serious nature have been recently committed in three districts, in two of them murder being committed. One of the cases is said to be political.

A gang of twenty men raided the house of a Mahomedan artisan at Amragachia. The gang assaulted the inmates, ransacked the house, and dug up the yard in quest of buried treasure, but had to make a hasty retreat with a small booty as the village people were mustering for a rescue.

A second dacoity was committed in the house of a money-lender named Abdul Khan at Adakhole village. The gang stole cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 4,000.

A couple of dacoities are reported to have been committed in the Midnapore district. The more serious one was committed by a dozen local men, who are believed to have suffered from the recent floods. It occurred in the house of Jada Manna, of Goledoba village. The dacoits, armed with axes and lathies, ransacked the house, and a relation of the owner of the house, offering resistance, was hacked to death. The ruffians then cleared away with property valued at Rs. 200.

Several dacoities have been committed in the Burdwan district. In one instance a member of a gang had a quantity of nitric acid poured down his neck by the owner of the house.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Owing to a strong market for his services at home, the Central Provinces coolie is no longer willing to go to foreign markets. Four thousand recruiting agents of all classes employed in the province only succeeded in recruiting during last year slightly more than one coolie per head.

It is reported from Cawnpore that the Government of India have rejected the memorial which was sent in connection with the recent riot for a transfer of the case to another province or presidency and to a court not subordinate to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

The Ceylon Planters' Association has resolved to oppose the Government of Ceylon's suggestion to include a tea-blending warehouse in the Harbour Improvement Scheme, as also the proposal to remit the duty on imported tea. Both of these proposals had been put forward with the object of making Columbo a great central tea-market.

The Calcutta police and the C. I. D. have been investigating a case of pocket-picking in respect of promissory notes to the value of Rs. 3,680. Babu Durga Das Mitter, B.A., short-hand writer, in the High Court was changing the car at Esplanade when the notes were taken from his pocket. Six men, Sheik Raja, Kanailal Kayastha, Sarat Gowalla, Sarat Das, Fani Mookerji and Sagar Chandra Chatterjee have been arrested. A note of Rs. 500 was found on the person of Sarat Gowalla and two notes of Rs.100 each, recovered from Fani and Sagar. The numbers of these notes correspond with those of the notes lost.

It is to be hoped says the "Statesman" that the appeal which Lord Carmichael addressed to the medical students at Dacca has not fallen on deaf ears. In Scotland His Excellency has seen the good work done by the country doctor, who is looked upon as the guide, philosopher, and friend of the people as well as their medical adviser, Lord Carmichael would like to see something of the same kind in Bengal. But it is said to be difficult to induce medical students here to settle in the mofussil because during their student days in town they acquire a more expensive style of living than a village practice would enable them to afford, the result being that young doctors tend to gravitate towards the town, where the number of medical men is already great and to desert the villages where their knowledge would be of special value. If this be so, Lord Carmichael says he can only appeal to these who are least selfish to try to keep to their simple habits of life. He urges the students to think of the need which the people of their own village and district will have of their knowledge and skill. His appeal is directed to that humanitarian spirit which is the finest attribute of the medical profession.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is announced from the War Office that, in consequence of recent changes in the organization of the Royal Field Artillery, the number of vacancies for second lieutenants in that branch of the service will be very small in the near future. It is, therefore, necessary to allot only one Field Artillery commission to a successful candidate at each half-yearly competitive examination of Officers of the Special Reserve and Territorial Force. The remainder of the Artillery commissions offered will be in the Royal Garrison Artillery.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PLAGUE IN MALAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the fact that several applications have been sent to the Collector of Thana for the removal of the Weekly Bazaar, which is held in Malad, on account of the plague which is raging there and enormous number of dead rats, which are found in the neighbourhood. On grounds of sanitation I request the powers that be to issue orders at-once to prevent the bazaar until the place is entirely free from these pests and also to hold it at some convenient locality, which is free from pestilence.—Yours, etc.

LOUIS DE LIMA.

Malad, Aug. 28.

CHARGE AGAINST ATTORNEY.

ALLEGED FALSE EVIDENCE.

CALCUTTA COURT SANCTIONS PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

At the High Court this morning a special bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chaudhuri, delivered judgement in the application made by the Public Prosecutor for sanction to prosecute Poresh Chunder Ghose, an Attorney of the Court, for giving false evidence and using evidence knowing to be false in relation to a proceeding in that Court. The matter arose out of a suit instituted by a firm of which Poresh Chunder Ghose is a member, to recover money alleged to have been advanced on a promissory note from one of their clients.

Their Lordships accorded sanction for the prosecution of Poresh Chunder Ghose under Sections 193 and 196 Indian Penal Code.

PORTUGUESE PRISONERS.

PEER'S DEMAND FOR RETURN OF SEIZED PAMPHLETS.

Lord Lytton, chairman of the British Protest Committee, has sent the following letter to Senhor Macieira the Portuguese Foreign Minister:—

Your Excellency,—On May 10 the Customs authorities of Lisbon seized and confiscated a consignment of two hundred pamphlets entitled "Portuguese Political Prisoners: A British National Protest," sent by the British Protest Committee to the English Library, at Lisbon (Lewtas' English Library Rua do Arsenal).

On behalf of the committee I desire to point out to your Excellency the arbitrary and illegal nature of this seizure. The pamphlet is a reasonable criticism of matters of public interest, based on facts which have been commented upon in Portuguese Republican newspapers or observed by independent British witnesses. It cannot be held to come under the heading of the decrees of June 12, 1912, or of July 9, 1912, as it does not incite or provoke to acts against the dignity, integrity or independence of the Republic, nor does it contain libel against the President.

The main object of the pamphlet is to demonstrate British approval of the proposal to grant a general amnesty to all political prisoners in Portugal, a proposal quite consistent with views expressed by the president himself and shared by many influential Republican statesmen. It is in no way hostile to the Republic as such, but is opposed to the needless severity which has diminished the prestige of the Republic both at home and abroad.

In consideration of the above-mentioned facts the committee demands to the two hundred pamphlets thus arbitrarily seized should either be delivered at their destination as addressed or else returned to the publishers, Messrs. L. Upcott Gill and Son Bazar-buildings, Drury-lane, London. Failing this, the committee will claim an indemnity for the confiscation of their property.

I beg to remain, your Excellency's obedient servant,

LYTTON

(Chairman of British Protest Committee), 11. North Audley-street, London, W.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT ON CEYLON RAILWAY.

A curious accident occurred near Alawwa station on the Ceylon railway a few days ago. The occupants of the compartment were Mr. E. C. Misso, of Messrs. Cargill and Co., Nuwara Eliya, Mrs. Misso and their children. They got into the train at Veyangoda and had not gone far when Mr. Misso began examining his trunk and Mrs. Misso was otherwise engaged while the children were asleep.

One of the party a girl only 3 1-2 years of age, was found to be missing when the parents turned round to see if they were safe. The father pulled the emergency wire, but the train did not stop. He then walked along the footboard to the guard's van and had the train stopped.

Before it could come to a standstill he jumped off and ran back, while the train also backed. He picked up the child, who was lying about a yard from the line, and got into the train again and with the rest of the family alighted at Alawwa station. They caught the next train to Colombo, and on arrival there removed the child to the private hospital where she is lying in a rather serious condition.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Some recovery in coal shares was shown in the market to-day, but, nevertheless, business was on a restricted scale. The transactions reported included:—Coal—Barabone, Rs 15-8; Bhaskajuri, Rs. 16-4; Equitable Rs. 26-4; Kuardi, Rs. 15-8; and Rs. 15-12; Raneegunge, Rs. 22; South Govindpore, Rs 8-12, Rs. 9 and Rs 9-4, Seetrampore, Rs 10 to Rs. 10-6. In jute, Barnagores were at Rs. 77.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar has left London for Cromer.

The Yuvaraja of Mysore has gone to Scotland.

The Raja of Pudukota has arrived at Bad Nauheim and is staying at the Grand Hotel.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE ST. LEGER.

FURTHER SCRATCHINGS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Day Comet and Hippeastrum have been scratched for the St. Leger.—Reuter.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The following is the betting on the St. Leger:

15 to 8 against Louvois.

9 to 2 against Bachelor's Wedding. (Taken and offered).

7 to 1 against Aghdoe. (Offered after 8 to 1 had been taken).—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS AT HOME.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Olympic Games Committee publishes an elaborate programme for the training of athletes by various governing and sporting bodies. It enjoins the necessity for arousing enthusiasm in schools and the co-operation of headmasters. It is arranging County Championships, and triangular English, Scottish, and Irish contests, and is assisting affiliated clubs with prizes. All the contests will be at metric distances.—Reuter.

THE AMERICA CUP

SLIGHT ALTERATION IN CONDITIONS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

The conditions for the America Cup have been announced. They did not differ materially from those of previous races. The time-limit is six hours, instead of 5 1-2. The races will start on September 10, 1914, and continue on Thursdays, Saturdays and Tuesdays. The first and third races will be of thirty miles to windward; the second will be round an equilateral triangle.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL.

GRAHAM SHIELD COMPETITION.

The semi-final of the G. I. P. Railway Graham Shield Competition was played off on the Cooperage yesterday evening. The contending teams represented Manmad and Byculla. The game was a poor one, the Manmad team playing two men short most of the time. The Rev. Wyatt showed up for Manmad playing an energetic game throughout. Byculla, however, held the upper hand throughout and only once allowed their opponents to get away. In the first half a penalty was secured and Eagle taking the kick had no difficulty in scoring the first point.

In the second moiety a further point was added by Byculla, Ray putting a hot shot into the net.

The game ended:—

Byculla..... 2 goals.
Manmad ..... nil.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR S. AFRICA.

MORE INVITATIONS AND ACCEPTANCES.

Further information is available by the mail with regard to the probable constitution of the team to visit South Africa, under the auspices of the M.C.C., this autumn.

The old Oxonian, F. L. Fane, has been invited, and has accepted, and three other amateurs have received invitations, viz., Gilbert L. Jessop, M.C., Bird, and D.C. Robinson, whose replies had not been given up to the time of writing. Relf of Sussex has also accepted the invitation for the tour.

Excluding Tarrant, who at once was compelled to decline owing to his arrangements to fulfil his usual engagement at Patiala. All the professionals invited have accepted, with the exception of Barnes, who had not given a definite reply. As the party will be limited to thirteen, it will, in the event of all those referred to accepting, be constituted as follows:—

G. L. Jessop (Gloucestershire),
M. C. Bird (Surrey),
F. L. Fane (Essex),
D. C. Robinson (Gloucestershire),
* Rhodes (Yorkshire),
* Hearne (J W.) (Middlesex),
* Woolley (F.E.) (Kent),
* Hobbs (Surrey),
* Mead (C.P.) (Hampshire),
Booth (Yorkshire),
* Strudwick (Surrey),
Relf (A.E.) (Sussex), and
* Barnes (S.F.) (Staffordshire).

Those marked * visited Australia under Mr. P. F. Warner in 1911-12.

It has now definitely been decided that team shall leave England for Cape Town on Saturday, October 18, and that the return journey shall be entered on March 14. The programme, which opens at the Newlands ground at Cape Town, will be limited to twenty-two matches, five of which will be Test matches. The Western Province authorities have declined the fifth Test fixture, and it will accordingly be played at Port Elizabeth. The dates have undergone considerable revision, and the first Test game has been brought forward to the middle of December, those at Johannesburg being played as originally intended at Christmas and the New Year. The dates, as accepted by the M.C.C. in reply to the cable of the South African authorities, are as follows:—

December 13, 1913, at Durban.
December 26, at Johannesburg.
January 1, 1914, at Johannesburg.
February 14, at Durban.
February 27, at Port Elizabeth.

G. Stern, the well-known jockey, met with a nasty accident at the Deauville meeting in mail week. When riding Carandor to the starting-post for the second race his stirrup-leather broke. His mount kicked violently, bolted with his jockey, and fell. It was found, upon medical examination, that Stern's muscles were severely torn.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

HINDUS WIN BY FIVE WICKETS.

ANOTHER COLLAPSE OF PRESIDENCY TEAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

THE Hindus won the match to-day by five wickets, the game being brought to a conclusion at 4-30 p. m. Going in on a good wicket the Presidency eleven again collapsed, and the only reason that can honestly be attributed is that the Hindu bowling was too good for them, and the fine bowling was well backed by superb fielding. Up to the luncheon interval, by which time the Europeans had lost eight wickets for 94 runs, not a mistake was made, unless two very difficult catches missed behind the wicket are excepted, and failure to run out one man. In the field itself the men worked brilliantly and many fine strokes which might reasonably have added each four to the score were either improductive or good for a single.

But I think there is a second reason for the failure—nerves. The looker-on crowd in Poona, speaking no doubt from experience, have begun to say that once when Greig has been got rid of it is easy to get his colleagues out cheaply. It was so last year; it has certainly been so this; and the crowd have not yet been convicted of untruth.

A "DEMON" BOWLER.

Haughton and Stileman alone played with any confidence. Sempre bowled, to begin with, like a demon. He put work on to the ball that puzzled everybody and the first part of the innings was a well-admired performance in which attention was paid even to the number of runs permitted to be scored between each fall. Haughton and Stileman both batted manfully and each raised hopes that the tide would be stemmed. And the remarkable thing about the former's dismissal was that he was beaten by a ball that would have borne punishment. Stileman batted well for his runs which came as a most timely contribution, and later Gould threw himself into the breach. We had some hope of Green-Armytage who began well, but he ought to have been in bed, for fever is no good thing to play cricket with.

Very little time was necessary after luncheon to finish the Presidency's second innings. Dobbie, who went in eighth wicket down, showed promise, hitting up 15 in a few minutes, and it seemed at first that he and Gould would give the side at least a decent score but it was not to be, and ultimately the innings closed for 131. Gould contributed 27, not out, a sound and useful innings. Sempre's bowling figures were extremely good, reading six for 64, and as he bowled unchanged throughout the innings, his performance must be considered sound indeed.

There was not much doubt of the result when the Hindus began their batting at 3 o'clock. They only wanted 102 to win and had lots of time in which to get them, but the task did not prove as easy as it looked. Divekar, Divedhar and Rasker lost their wickets cheaply, and but for the great stands made by Sempre and Vithal, the result might have been different.

It was a lucky match for Sempre. He escaped yesterday by a no-ball, and today, after being given not out for a catch at the wicket, he was missed by Goldie at wicket off Wilson and also had a wonderful let off from being stumped. Nevertheless, he played two great innings and with those and his fine bowling to-day he stood out easily as the leading player in the match. After the game, he was presented by Colonel Rosher, the Cricket Secretary of the Poona Gymkhana, with a bat offered to the highest scorer in the match by a local sporting firm.

Once the Presidency fielding was excellent, Goldie was at fault twice, but otherwise the bowling and fielding commanded much admiration.

We had the usual great crowd to witness the game. Lord Willingdon took a great deal of interest and later went to the Hindu team to congratulate the captain, Mr. Pai, and Mr Sempre on the result.

THE GAME.

Baloo opened the proceedings at 12-40 bowling to Greig from the Council Hall end, the second ball sent down being cut finely into the visitors' tent. Two balls later he sent a nasty thrill down the spines of the Presidency supporters, the ball getting up dangerously and going off the bat fell just short of point. Sempre bowled from the other end and a single by Greig off the third ball gave Haughton the bowling. Haughton getting to the other end faced Baloo but only a single came from the over. In Sempre's next over, however, Haughton cut the second ball for three and Greig slipped the third for a single, ten being signalled. Haughton got the fifth to the leg-boundary and was missed off the sixth—an eventful over. Greig got a single in Baloo's next over and the first ball of Sempre's next travelling to the boundary (in byes) sent 20 up. Then Greig was bowled, the ball coming in to the off-stump and never rising.

Salter joined Haughton and received a maiden over from Baloo, after he had got a single from Sempre, the same bowler's next over also being blank. Salter did not last long being bowled by the fast bowler, who was keeping very low, when he had made two. (25-2-5). Goldie was next to bat and at 29 Haughton was again missed off Sempre. The next ball dismissed Goldie. The Presidency had by this lost three wickets and were still short of their deficit on the first innings.

Stileman partnered Haughton who at once sent 30 up and 40 was signalled, the runs coming evenly from both batsmen, Stileman getting one from Baloo prettily to the leg-boundary. Haughton then got a couple of two's but has bowled trying to hit Sempre who had taken all the wickets. Haughton had made 22.

THE HALF CENTURY.

Colbeck then went in, Joshi at once relieving Baloo (at 46). Stileman who cut the second ball sent down by the new bowler for two, ought to have been run out in attempting a third. He then again cut Joshi for three sending 50 to the telegraph. Stileman also got eight of the runs that led to the next change, including a pretty three to leg off Joshi, but at 65 Colbeck put up a very simple one to Baloo off Joshi, (65-5-2). Gould joined Stileman who welcomed his new partner by hitting Sempre for 3, sending up 70, but immediately afterwards was caught by Ganpat in the slips off Joshi (70-6-27).

Green-Armytage, who was still unwell, was the next to go in. Off his first ball he survived an appeal behind the wicket off Joshi and then got the same bowler to leg for two. Gould got a two and Green-Armytage a three off Sempre and with a single by each batsman 80 was signalled; but the new batsman did not go far, being stumped to Joshi's bowling. Wilson succeeded to the vacancy and singles by both men followed and a nice three by Gould, put 90 on the telegraph. Wilson followed by a beautiful boundary off the same bowler and got a single from the next ball which brought him to face Sempre, who bowled him with the fourth ball of the over. (97-8-6).

An adjournment was then made for luncheon.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch, Dobbie partnered Gould who sent the century to the telegraph in the second over sent down by Joshi, and in Sempre's next, Dobbie got him well to the boundary, following with a two and another boundary, sending 110 to the board and getting another single. The change cost Sempre eleven runs for that over, the most expensive one so far in the match. A single by each man, a boundary by Gould and another in byes, brought up 120. At 124, Baloo came back in relief of Joshi and bowled Dobbie with the first ball he sent down (124-9-15). Twiss was the last to go in, and Gould, putting Sempre away to the leg boundary, brought about another change on the board, but at 131 Sempre settled Twiss's account and the Hindus were left with 102 runs to win.

Gould carried his bat for 27, and played fine cricket; he never failed in confidence or patience. Sempre bowled throughout the innings unchanged, and came out with the good figures of 6 wickets for 64 runs.

HINDUS' SECOND ESSAY.

Divekar and Vithal opened the Hindus' second innings at 3 o'clock, Dobbie bowling to the former from the Gymkhana end and sending down a maiden, as did Haughton who was the other bowler. The third ball sent down in Dobbie's next over, Vithal drove beautifully among the crowd, and he got the next nicely to leg for three. Ten was signalled off the first ball of the fifth over (Dobbie's), but at thirteen Haughton got rid of Divekar. Divedhar joined Vithal and at once got Haughton to leg for two. Four byes came from Dobbie's next over but Divedhar was caught in the slips off the ball sent down by Haughton by Wilson (19-2-2). Sempre was the next batsman, and Vithal at once sent 20 up, Sempre responding by getting Dobbie away to the leg-boundary, Gould letting the ball slip through. Haughton's next over was a maiden, but Sempre varied things by putting the first ball of Dobbie's next over nicely to the leg-boundary. Vithal opened out and drove Haughton smartly to the off-boundary, and then snicked him to leg for three, 30 going to the board. Gould elicited a cheer for a remarkable piece of fielding. At 35, Twiss relieved Haughton and we had a lull in the batting. Six overs only produced three runs, the three sent down by Twiss being maidens. Forty was signalled at a quarter to four in an over from Twiss which for him was expensive—two singles and a four—the latter a nice stroke by Sempre and Vithal in Dobbie's next over got the ball to the Bund Road boundary.

STEADY RISE IN SCORE.

Wilson relieved Twiss at 49, Sempre surviving an appeal by Goldie in his first ball. Wilson's first over was a maiden, and Greig relieved Dobbie at the other end. Sempre opened Wilson's second over by driving him to the screen, and Vithal sent 60 up off Greig. Sempre was then let off by Goldie who should have stumped him very easily, but Wilson caught and bowled Vithal in the first ball of his next over. Rasker then partnered Sempre who was batting soundly, but the fielding was too keen to permit anything like really quick scoring and the bowling too precise. Still, the score was creeping up, the Hindus at ten minutes past four only wanting 40 runs to win. Sempre reduced this figure by hitting Greig for a four and then secured a single. Sempre got two off the first ball of Wilson's next over. At 69, Twiss relieved Greig at the Gymkhana end, 70 going up off the last ball of his over. Rasker, who had hitherto been very inactive, then cut Wilson for four and put Twiss away to leg for three. At 78, Haughton replaced Wilson, Sempre cutting the first ball to the boundary and bringing up 80. He treated the second ball similarly, and got a single off the third. At 87, Dobbie went on in place of Twiss, two runs being scored, and Rasker sending Haughton through the slips for four brought up 90. In the next ball, however Haughton got him leg before, Swami succeeded. Two more runs came from Haughton's over, and Sempre got two two's from Dobbie. Four runs were still wanted to win, and these Swami got from Haughton, but before the teams were called in, Swami was run out. The Hindus thus won by five wickets. Score:—

PRESIDENCY XI.—1st Innings.

Major J G Greig, c Devadhar, b Baloo..	15
Capt E J H Haughton, c Joshi, b Baloo	0
Mr M G Salter, b Joshi	29
Capt P D Green-Armytage, c Sampre, b Baloo	1
Capt K O Goldie, c Sempre, b Baloo...	18
Mr F Stileman, b Talpade	8
Mr E C Colbeck, st Devekar, b Baloo...	7
Mr F H Gould, c Talpade, b Baloo ...	4
Mr C H Wilson, c Vithal, b Talpade ...	4
Mr G S Dobbie, not out	5
Capt G K Twiss, c Deradher, b Talpade	1
Extras	1
Total ...	93

PRESIDENCY XI.—2nd Innings.

Major J G Greig, b Sempre... ...	8
Capt E J H Haughton, b Sempre ...	22
Mr M G Salter, b Sempre	2
Capt K O Goldie, b Sempre... ...	2
Mr F Stileman, c Ganpat, b Joshi ...	27
Mr L G Colbeck, c Baloo, b Joshi ...	2
Mr F H Gould, not out	27
Capt P D Green-Armytage, st Divekar, b Joshi	9
Mr C H Wilson, b Sempre	6
Mr G S Dobbie, b Baloo	15
Capt E K Twiss, b Sempre... ...	1
Extras	10
Total ...	131

THE HINDUS.—1st Innings.

Mr S K Divekar, c Goldie, b Twiss ...	7
Mr B M Rasker, c Haughton, b Dobbie.	0
Mr M B Pai, c Gould, b Dobbie ...	1
Mr P Vithal, b Twiss	2
Mr D B Devadhar, c Wilson, b Twiss ...	13
Mr P Ganpat, b Dobbie	12
Mr L H Sempre, c Goldie, b Twiss ...	35
Mr P Baloo, b Twiss	5
Mr K R Swami, c Wilson, b Greig ...	18
Mr S M Joshi, c Wilson, b Twiss ...	14
Mr W B Talpade, not out	1
Extras	15
Total ...	123

THE HINDUS.—2nd Innings.

Mr S K Divekar, b Haughton ...	0
Mr P Vithal, c and b Wilson ...	30
Mr D B Devadhar, c Wilson, b Haughton	2
Mr L H Sempre, not out	45
Mr B M Rasker, l-b-w, b Haughton ...	12
Mr K R Swami, run out	5
Extras	9
Total (for 5 wk's) ...	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY XI.—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baloo	21	5	47	6
Sempre	8	3	13	0
Joshi	4	0	21	1
Talpade	9	1	12	3

PRESIDENCY XI.—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baloo	11	2	20	1
Sempre	22·4	3	64	6
Joshi	12	1	37	3

THE HINDUS.—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dobbie	17	8	26	3
Haughton ...	8	3	12	0
Twiss	15·2	5	37	6
Greig	8	2	19	1
*Wilson	5	0	14	0

*Wilson bowled one "no-ball."

THE HINDUS.—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dobbie	13	3	29	0
Haughton ...	8	3	8	3
Twiss	6	3	13	0
Wilson	7	4	12	1
Greig	5	1	10	0

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

St. Xavier's College Gymkhana played the Islam Gymkhana on the latter's ground on Thursday, the Gymkhana winning by 57 runs. Scores:—

ST. XAVIER'S.

V S Dongre, c Shafi, b C M Ali	0
Kantinwala, b T Mullanji ...	13
P Chothia, b T Mullanji ...	3
T R Parekh, b Mullanji ...	5
D D Driver, b Mullanji ...	11
H Mullan, b Ali	2
N P Pavri, b Ali	1
M S Gruthu, b Ali ...	0
F E Kapadia, l-b-w, b Mullanji	2
K N Anklesaria, b C M Ali..	0
D G Desai, not out ...	0
Extras... ...	5
Total ...	42

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Contractor, b Chothia ...	0
C M Ali, b Dongre ...	21
Nazir Husen, b Dongre ...	9
A Razak, b Dongre ...	3
Tambuwala, c Mullan, b Dongre	2
A Aziz, c Pavri, b Driver ...	32
Pir Mahomed, b Dongre ...	10
Shaffi, b Dongre	4
Mullanji, c Pavri, b Driver...	0
Umer, not out	0
S U Patel, l-b-w, b D G Desai	16
Extras	2
Total ...	99

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs PARSEE GYMKHANA.

[BOMBAY GYMKHANA GROUND.]

The following will represent the Parsee Gymkhana against the Bombay Gymkhana to-day:—

Dr. M. E. Pavri.
Dr. H. D. Kanga.
Mr. H. J. Vajifdar.
Mr. H. F. Mulla.
Mr. P. D. Chothia.
Mr. A. H. Wadia.
Mr. S. F. Madan.
Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla.
Mr. N. P. Pavri.
Mr. S. F. Mulla.
Mr. J. A. Naoroji.

UMPIRE: J. L. Billimoria.

GEORGE GRAY'S INSOLVENCY.

NO FRAUD IN AGREEMENT WITH HIS FATHER.

In the Insolvency Court at Melbourne on August 5th, Judge Moule dealt with a motion by the trustee in the insolvent estate of Joseph George Gray, the well-known billiardist. The motion asked for a declaration that the agreement alleged to have been entered into between insolvent and his father, and set out in the depositions, was never entered into; alternatively, if such agreement were entered into that it was fraudulent and was merely a device for delaying or embarrassing the proceedings of his creditors; if the agreement were held not to be fraudulent, then that insolvent be ordered to pay to the trustee the sum of £ 3 a week paid or to be paid to him by his father under the agreement.

After argument, Judge Moule said dealing with the first portion of the motion that he found that the charge has not been sustained. The trustee had not shown that there had been fraud, or that there was any intention to delay or embarrass the insolvent's creditors. In regard to the latter part of the motion, he would have been inclined to make an order for the payment of £2 a week, but he found on looking into the section of the Act that he did not have power to do so. Under the English Act there was that power.

The motion was dismissed without costs.

£20,000 FOR A BASEBALL PLAYER.

The sum of £20,000 has been offered to the Detroit Baseball Club for the "sale" of Tyrus Cobb, the most famous player in America, to the Washington Baseball Club. Cobb, whose age is twenty-seven, is probably the fastest baseball player living. The high price offered to the Detroit Club for Cobb is a record. Some years ago the Pittsburg Pirates bought "Marty" O'Toole, a famous player, for £4,500, while "Rube" Marquard was "sold" for £2,100. The Detroit Club does not seem willing to part with Cobb even for £20,000.

WINNING JOCKEYS AT HOME.

(From March 24 to August 9 inclusive.)

Jockeys.	Total Mounts	1st	2nd	3rd	Unplaced	Percentage
Maher, D.	227	65	30	34	98	56.83
Whalley, A.	291	63	43	36	159	18.21
Wheatley, E.	267	49	31	24	163	18.35
Wootton, F.	290	48	40	28	84	24.00
Donoghue, S.	323	40	40	42	201	12.38
Piper, E.	291	35	31	25	169	12.59
Martin, J. H.	290	32	32	22	123	16.31
Robbins, H.	317	31	36	24	226	9.77
Jellis, T.	242	30	15	24	173	12.39
Clark, J.	217	29	18	31	139	13.36
Griggs, Walter	253	29	37	22	145	12.44
Saxby, W.	130	28	23	17	62	31.53
Huxley, W.	241	27	22	17	135	13.43
Foy, C.	232	25	24	35	148	10.77

No other jockey has ridden twenty-five winners.

BELGAUM HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 28.

On August 25th the meet was at the Cantonment Gardens at 6 a. m. and for us, at this time of the year, quite a large field of 32 including four ladies turned out. The Gardens were the first draw and on these proving blank, we moved on to the Slaughter House Compound, nearly always a sure find if you get there early enough. To-day we were evidently not to be disappointed, as hounds spoke to a line very soon after being put into covert which they hunted merrily up and down. Matters were slightly delayed by one hound falling into a well, but a rope was soon secured from the Transport Lines close by, and the Master went down and got her out. Meanwhile the jack was still ringing in covert and after being inadvertently headed when trying to go away on the Club side went across into the Gardens, where hounds ran into and killed him in the nullah,—as he was trying to get back into his original covert, evidently too soft-hearted or too full of food to fancy a run in the open. Having been told that a second jack had been viewed going off to Musketry Hill, the Master trotted off there at once and hounds feathered on a line as soon as they got on to the Grass near the Temple. They could not make much of it at first but the jack had evidently been kind enough to tarry a while on the Hill, as on the West slopes there was a strong scent and hounds were soon racing along towards Badgipari, only to swing left-handed after an inch or so in the direction of Mandoli. Running all together they continued without a check, till they ran into and killed him half a mile short of Mandoli. Quite a pretty little hunt and though a fox twice crossed in full view of the pack, only 2 1-2 couple were led astray, the remainder sticking staunchly to the line. Moving back to the Ramghat Road, the ford was found to be too deep to be comfortable crossing, a fact proved by the Master who did cross, having to swim his horse over. Just as the field were preparing, reluctantly, to follow, the Master came back and led us round to the bridge on the Vingurla Road. The Sulga canefield held a large dog-jack who unfortunately was dropped before he could be forced away. We next drew on down to Bankanhalli, all blank, and then trotted to Kidney Hill, where we also had no luck. Turning towards home, the canefields were near Kavalvadi and Sulga but our day proved to be over and hounds were led off home.

On August 28th we met at 6-30 a.m., 6 1-2 miles along the Vingurla Road. There was only a small field of 20 out to meet the Master with 13 1-2 couple of hounds. Our real objective was the covers round Alitgi but we were forced to come all this way round as the river is unfordable at present. From the meet we had a four mile hack but on the way the canefields near Ambevadi were drawn without any success. Alitgi, however, provided a jack of quite the right-sort and we were soon galloping merrily in the direction of Hill 2870; scouring the cover to be obtained here, the jack ran on past Agasya which he left on his right into a sugarcane beyond; driven from here he made off right-handed and rather back to Agasya thus giving a chance to those of the field who had been pounded in the heavy going to chip in again. Hounds were very soon running him to view and finally killed him practically in the village. It had been a pretty little run of 28 minutes over plough chiefly, so some of the field turned home from here thinking their horses had had enough. The Master took us next to Hill 2870, and almost at once a jack was viewed away from a nullah; hounds being laid on, hunted him slowly at first, but scent improving, ran hard making a circuit and a half of the hill, before dashing off towards the big hills and their thick jungles. It was impossible for the whips to get round and stop them in time; and so they disappeared from our ken and we wended our way back to the meet, leaving the Master and whips to collect hounds.

PRINCE PALATINE.

Prince Palatine, for whom Mr. J. B. Joel recently gave £40,000, a reduction from the original price having been made owing to the defeat of the Prince in the Goodwood Cup, has now joined Mr. Joel's other horses, under the charge of C. Morton at Wantage. Prince Palatine is to be prepared for the Jockey Club Stakes, his only remaining engagement, the race being run on Thursday, October 2.

The Oxford and Cambridge University Rugby match will take place at the Queen's Club on Tuesday, December 9. The Christmas tour of the Cantabs will be spent in the north-country, B. S. Cumberlege, the new captain, will have practically all last year's team to assist him, the seniors are plentiful, and the freshmen, who include Clem Lewis, the Cardiff half-back, are above the average.

Chelsea have secured another player from Tunbridge Wells Rangers, Harry Livesey, the captain and right back of the Kent club, having signed on for the London club. Livesey resigned from the Rangers last night, after playing for the team since he was a schoolboy.

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FAMOUS BILLIARD PLAYER.

JOHN ROBERTS RETIRES AFTER BRILLIANT CAREER.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HIS VISITS TO BOMBAY.

John Roberts, the most famous of all professional billiard players, who celebrated his 66th brithday in mail week, has definitely decided to retire from active participation in the game after a brilliant career.

Tom Reece, the Lancashire player, paid the veteran a visit at his Devonshire home, Otery St. Mary, and found him quite fit and well. When Reece left, Roberts presented him with his favourite match-playing cue, at the same time informing him that he intended playing no more.

Roberts's last match of importance was in 1905 when, conceding Stevenson 2,000 points in a game of 18,000 up, he was defeated by a few less than he conceded.

John Roberts does not propose to give up his interest in the game however and will act as guide, philosopher and friend to the rising young player, Tom Newman, of whom he has great expectations.

The old-time champion, who has recovered from a severe illness with which he was seized when in Australia recently, has left his Devonshire home for the more bracing air of an East Coast resort.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

John Roberts had paid four visits to Bombay and on each occasion he had a hearty reception. On the first occasion, about 35 years ago, when Bombay had hardly any big halls where an exhibition could be held, the Framji Cowasji Institute was selected, and Messrs. Breslauer and Soundy were responsible for the arrangements. Bombay did not boast of many good billiard players at the time, and decent billiard players amongst Indians were few and far between. In spite of such odds against him, the champion found a large audience in the Framji Cowasji Hall who were spell bound when, for the first time, they found what command Roberts possessed over the cue and the green cloth when he put through a break of 394 purely out of nursery cannons. He took the balls from one end of the table to the other bringing them back to their original positions and just missed a follow cannon after completing a break of 394.

AN AMATEUR'S MISTAKE.

About this time one evening John Roberts was sitting quietly in a corner of the Temple Bar when a local player after scoring half a dozen wins over other votaries of the pastime approached him. Roberts, not revealing his identity, and with affected modesty asked how many points the conceited player would concede him. "Twenty," he said "come along." Roberts took up his cue and said, "All right, please yourself." The amateur put up fifty—or rather he was allowed to. Roberts then on the "spot" scored 99 in thirty-three strokes, and asked his partner, "Perhaps you don't know I am John Roberts! I admire your pluck all the same." So saying, he made the last "pot." The amateur paid for drinks and remarked, "I will always first make sure with whom I am playing."

A SPLENDID PERFORMANCE.

On his second visit, Roberts gave a public exhibition at the Tivoli Theatre in Bombay. The Tivoli was transformed into a skating rink and Bombay, having advanced in billiards, larger "houses" were found. Cassum, a brother of the old Bombay Cheap Jack, a terror in local billiard saloons, was to face the champion who conceded 850 points in a thousand up. "993 plays 806," was the shout by the scorer, and Cassum got up to play. He missed what most of the spectators considered was an easy "cut." The champion finished the game with an unfinished break of 194, amidst loud applause.

His third visit to Bombay was at a time when Bombay could boast of many decent billiard players to whom the champion could not concede 750 in a thousand up. But in spite of Ramaya, the famous Yacht Club marker's best form, and Powalla and Dastur in the best of their days, the champion had all his own way in spite of the "spot" having been barred.

A DROP IN FORM.

His fourth and last visit to Bombay showed that the veteran champion could not play the game he did on the previous occasions. Many of his admirers lost large amounts by backing him against such young players as Dastur and Powalla. The local firm of John Roberts and Company was established by Mr. Breslauer in commemoration of the world's Champion's first visit to Bombay in the early seventies.

THE DAUGHTER'S SUCCESS.

At the time of his third visit to Bombay, Miss Roberts a dainty left-hand player, accompanied the champion, and the father witnessed many a proud local player succumb to the young lady's cue, although she conceded nearly a third to half a game to the best of the local amateurs.

Many professionals have visited Bombay since the first appearance of John Roberts, but local billiard players have never seen a better master than the "Champion of the World."

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WEATHER IN INDIA.

LITTLE RAIN IN NORTH AND CENTRE OF THE COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

A disturbance at the head of the Bay, is developing and showed this morning a well-marked depression off the Orissa coast. Except for few falls in north-east India the weather has been dry over the whole of the northern and central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa, and Malabar; fairly general in south Rajputana, Konkan and Mysore; local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Bombay-Deccan, Hyderabad and the north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the east United Provinces, south-west Punjab, north-east Baluchistan, Gujarat, and the east Central Provinces.

Tavoy reports six inches of rain; Bassein and Lashio, one-and-a-half; Port Blair, Yamethin, Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Darjeeling, one; Saugor Island, one-and-a-half Bogra, two; False Point, five; Cuttack and Purnea, one; Patna, one-and-a-half; Gorakhpur and Mount Abu, two; Gulbarga, a half; Mercara, one.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in the north-east Peninsula.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning reports weak monsoon in the east Arabian Sea.

AT TEA.

The Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, Captain H. Ashler, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hamburg reports having experienced strong monsoon.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Salsette Captain A. F. Vine, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden encountered fresh monsoon from longitude 52 to 64 E, thence moderate to port.

KEMP & CO., LD., GUMBALLA HILL.
Rain all up to 8 a. m.
August 2nd.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corrdg. Comp'g. to date.	Total. 1913.	Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Gumballa Hill.	0·15	61 53	42·67	45·82

BOOT FACTORY, SION.
Registered Rainfall
24 hours ending 8 a.m. Total up-to-date.
of the 29th August

In. cts.	In. cts.
0 90	74 53

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
74	67	1 36	181 18

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture generally. Temperature has risen but still in slight defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme north-western and western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Agra, Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0·12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat; Deesa has had 0·26". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0·65" and Karwar 0·22". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Bijapur has had 0·11", Belgaum 0·34", Nizamabad 0.29" and Hyderabad 0.22". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is generally in defect in the Bombay Deccan; day temperature is below normal at Bijapur and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in the Punjab and Kathiawar, while in Gujarat there has been a considerable decrease, precipitation having only been local. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the south Konkan, fairly general in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan, and local in Mysore. Some light showers have fallen in Rajputana.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar, local rain in Konkan, and some showers in the southern half of the Deccan and possibly south-east Madras. Isolated showers are possible also in Rajputana.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "Salsette," which left Aden on the evening of the 24th, experienced till Long. 49 1-2 ° E light variable wind, till Long. 52 ° E. gentle to moderate southerly wind and swell, till Long. 65 ° E. fresh to strong south-westerly wind, and considerable sea and swell till Long. 69 ° E. moderate west-south-westerly wind, sea and swell, and till arrival this morning light westerly wind. Skies were cloudy from Long. 61 ° E. but there was no rain. There has been a slight strengthening of the wind in the western half of the Arabian Sea.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

OUR NURSES.

The *Daily Telegraph* has been conspicuous in the past for its chivalrous treatment of women, but there is not much chivalry in some of the letters which in anticipation of the silly season that journal is publishing under the heading, "The Noisy Nurse." One correspondent complains bitterly of the behaviour of five out of six nurses whom he had engaged; and among his many objections to their conduct, he gave a prominent place to their noisiness. Another, apparently a lady, tells us that she applied to a hospital for a maternity nurse, and was sent as vain and stupid a creature as ever upset a quiet household. She knew absolutely nothing of babies beyond those of eleven days. She slept in her patient's room and snored fiercely! All her talk was of men, of the strange lack of amours in her life, and therewith a smouldering resolve to go out to Canada, where men were men and would and could marry a sturdy pioneer like herself! This correspondent adds:—"I own frankly that I am prejudiced against these women—through personal experience in my own home, be it noted. The sight of the uniform once inspired me with respect. I thought it (I still think it) an ideal career for a girl. Now I see only flapping gauzes and frizzy hair giggling in couples down Piccadilly or coming from 'a hall' abusing 'matron' and laying traps for the 'doctor.'"—A lady "with a life-time's experience of nurses," has been interviewed by the *Westminster Gazette* in regard to the charges made in the *Daily Telegraph*. "There is a great deal of truth in the whole of this gentleman's complaint," she declared, "and most of all is he justified with regard to his charge of noisiness." She declares that the majority of nurses, however highly trained in their professional duties, are not sufficiently well educated to know how to behave themselves. The standard of the probationers, so far as their general education and home-training are concerned, is not so good as it used to be, and hospital matrons find it increasingly difficult to secure the right kind of material to train. Another lady, "well known in the medical profession for her long and influential connection with the nursing profession," was inclined to blame the public for what she was pleased to term the present "preposterous behaviour of trained nurses." "They have been utterly spoilt by the public whom they serve," she said, "and the remedy for the evil will not be easy to find. The nurses, in the majority of cases, are suffering very badly from 'swelled head;' they dictate to their patients in all sorts of ways, and even venture to challenge the doctor's treatment." She continues:—"One of the principal causes for the present unsatisfactory situation with regard to the behaviour of trained nurses is the well-meant but mischievous expression of gratitude on the part of the wealthier patients or their friends. It is no uncommon thing for a nurse to receive a present of a gold watch at the end of her visit, and sometimes they get substantial gifts of money in addition to the three or four guineas per week which constitutes the official charge for their services. Well, that kind of thing has been overdone; the women now look upon these extras as a part of their income, and they have come to regard themselves as persons of very great importance. Well, "the women" do not get the three or four guineas and if a grateful patient chooses to present one of them with even so valuable a gold watch, I do not see why he or she should not do so. I suppose as in all professions and callings there are good and bad nurses, but I am bound to say that all the bad things I have ever heard said against nurses—I mean legitimate nurses, there are, thanks to the supineness of our inept Home Secretaries, plenty of the other sort in London—has been said by their own sex. One fact brought out in the correspondence will be, I fancy, as great a surprise to many as it is to me. I allude to the following statement which has been made by the matron in charge of the nursing staff of a well-known London hospital:—"The well-to-do lady who used to be drawn to the nursing profession through her sympathy with suffering, has quite disappeared from our ranks'." It would be interesting to know whether suffragism has had anything to do with this. Does the well-to-do lady prefer to break shop-windows, set fire to letters in pillar-boxes and burn down empty houses?

OLLA PODRIDA.

In connection with the Congress which for a week or more made one or two of the papers which reported the proceedings fully like the daily editions of the *Lancet* there was a meeting of the "Esperanto Medical Association.' One of the speakers rejoiced in the appropriate name of Dr. *Phisicky*. He hails from Poland, a country where the name evidently fits the profession.

At one of the meetings of the Section of Medicine the need of more accurate names was insisted upon and Professor Barker went so far as to suggest the abolition of the word rheumatism What's in a name; rheumatism would not be any less pleasant if called by any other name. Better get rid of the disease itself and let its designation alone. As King Edward once observed. "If diseases are preventable why are they not prevented?"

Apropos of names the Secretary to the British Socialist party, a gentleman who is very prominent at the present moment in connection with the little difficulty as to Mr. Kenyon's candidature at Chesterfield, is a Mr. *Inkpen*

According to a Washington telegram, the discussion on Eugenics has been fanned by reports of the papers read before the Medical Congress in London and by a statement of Cardinal Gibbons before the American Federation of Catholic Societies to the effect that Eugenics are only a fad. Well what else are they?

PRINCE ARTHUR'S NEW HOME.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has arranged, to take a tenancy of Lord Plymouth's residence, 54, Mount street, Park Lane, London. The house is a large one, facing the grounds of Grosvenor House and Hyde Park. It contains a beautiful marble hall and staircase.

Prince Arthur will probably enter into occupation of his new home about November.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Purity of outline and simplicity of design are the salient features of the Evening Wraps modelled for the coming Autumn Season. No material is too magnificent for their expression, and very often some of the more extravagant wraps far exceed in value the evening gown which they are destined to protect. It is in fact, impossible for any material to be too rich in this connection, and brocades in exquisitely handsome designs are seen in combination with plain fabrics, which only serve to accentuate the magnificence of the brocade. Bordered with costly furs, and lined with some transparent material such as ninon or gauze, they are bewilderingly beautiful. Many evening wraps are made of quite flimsy materials, such as tulle, gauze, or ninon. These, in many instances, have heavily beaded borders which serve to keep the flimsy material in place. Eastern colourings are introduced where ever possible, and some of these cloaks present a real riot of glorious colour.

Our sketch represents to what charming usage pearls can be put. In this instance they are seen holding up the softly folded corsage of a chiffon dinner gown. Another novelty which this sketch reveals, is the long transparent rucked sleeves, made of the same material. Other fashionable materials for these long sleeves are tulle, Maline lace, gauze, and ninon.

CONGRESS OF MEDICINE.

SOME EASTERN PROBLEMS.

In the Section of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of the Congress of Medicine an important discussion took place on Aug. 8, on beri-beri, the "reporters" being Professor Eijkmann, of Utrecht and Professor Nocht, of Hamburg. The disease consists of a "neuritis" which, with many complications affecting the heart and circulation, the nervous and other systems, leads to incapacity, to serious illness, and to, a huge mortality of those attacked. The contention is that the disease is due to polished, highly milled or decorticated rice, when it is used as the staple food of a community. When, however, rice is consumed as "whole," "cured," or "unpolished,—that is, with the sub-pericarpial substance of the rice allowed to remain—it is contended, and apparently with almost conclusive proofs, that beri-beri is prevented. Moreover, successful experiments have shown that the adminstration of "whole rice" goes far as a cure for those who are suffering from the disease.

The morning meeting of the Naval and Military Section was devoted to a discussion on Anti-Typhoid Inoculation.

Professor Vincent, of the Val de Grace Hospital, read a paper on anti-typhoid vaccination in the French Army. After prolonged consideration and experiment, the French military authorities decided to introduce inoculation against typhoid fever as a voluntary measure at the beginning of 1912. It has now been made obligatory in the case of troops serving in Morocco, Algeria and Tunis. The vaccine is a polyvalent one, being the result of the cultivation of ten different strains of bacillus it contained 400 millions of bacilli per cubic centimetre. The results have been most satisfactory. In Eastern Morocco not one man of the 962 who were vaccinated contracted enteric fever; whereas among the men who were not vaccinated there occurred nearly four cases in every 100 men, and every seventh man attacked died. In Western Morocco, where the conditions were most unfavourable, the troops being constantly exposed to all the rigours of an arduous campaign, the number of vaccinated men attacked was equivalent to about two in every 10,000, on the other hand, among those not so protected 168 cases occurred among every 1 000.

On Aug. 9, the Tropical Medicine and Hygiene Section discussed jointly with the Naval and Military Medicine Section the question of anitary organisation in the Tropics. Col. P Hhir, Indian Medical Service, described in detail the most recent organisation of the sanitary and medical service in India. Col. W G. King, C. I. E., insisted upon the necessity for a sanitary service in India under the control of a director who is independent of the disciplinary control of the medical service, and is responsible directly to the Government of the province. The prevention of disease is one thing, the treatment of disease quite another; and the two departments should be prevented clashing as regards predominance by making each separately responsible to the central authority.

AN ARTIFICIAL GULLET.

ASTOUNDING SURGICAL FEAT.

The most interesting part of the proceedings of the Section of Surgery of the Congress of Medicine on Aug. 8, was a demonstration by Mr. Arthur Evans (London) of the case of a woman of forty-three, who had had the larynx and large portion of the gullet removed for cancer four years ago. At the present time the patient was breathing through a tracheotomy tube. A rubber tube passed from the back of her mouth through an opening in the neck outside her body to an opening made in the stomach. She was able to chew all kinds of food and swallow, so that food passed into the stomach through this artificial gullet. The operator was congratulated on all sides on the success of a most daring and ingenious operation. The patient was shown to the section and was seen to be in excellent health.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th August, 1913.

782. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

783. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

784. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 2nd Prox. at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

785. Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 1st Proximo and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 3rd Proximo at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

786. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoot on Sunday 31st August Distances.—70 yards, 500 yards 400 yards Figure 4.

787 Lecture.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major C R Mortimore 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters will give a lecture on the 2nd Sept. 1913 at the B V A Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m. subject.—March on Vienna and the campaign of Moravia up to the 30th November 1805 inclusive.

All officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

I. Musketry.—A Musketry Course for Volunteer officers will commence on Monday the 1st Proximo daily except Fridays Saturdays and Sundays at the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Armoury at 7 a.m.

Officer commanding the Class.—Captain W D S Brownrigg 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.

788. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled as a Reservist is taken on the strength of the Corps and attached to "F" Company:

No 5043 Reservist P J Hudson.

789 Transfer.—No. 5912 Vol A Britto is transferred from "F" to "A" Coy from this date.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg Adjutant, B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of traffic Earnings, for week ending 23rd Aug. 1913:

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 23rd Aug. 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry ...	2355·69	17444 0	30891567	32635067
B. C. Ry ...	125·88	2500	747438	782388
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	239	52858	5515
Total...	502 ·6	1781700	3169 883	3347 3 3
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd Aug 1912				
G. I. P. Ry ...	279 ·13	124401	29770907	31014017
A. C. Ry	125·88	3817	761 0	799 2
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	3653	74203	778 9
Total Increase or Decrease	295·30	1285336	30605663	31891 99
G.I.P. Ry.	+ 64·56	500890	11915 0	16 1 5
A.C. Ry.	...	— 3173	— 1401 2	— 17185
B.-Kotah Ry.	...	— 135	— 21848	— 22 01

Nota. Corrected with quited figures upto 16th June 1913.

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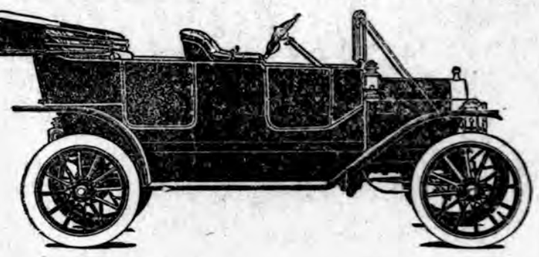

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BY THE MAIL

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King and Queen, with Princess Mary and Prince Albert, left Cowes in the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" shortly after half-past six on Aug. 11 for Portsmouth, where they took special train for London at ten o'clock. Before the departure from Cowes, the King sent for Capt. Carter, skeeper of His Majesty's tracing cutter "Britannia," and, congratulating him on the vessel's successes, presented him with a gold scarf pin with the letter "G.R." in diamonds. Capt. Hunloke, who steered "Britannia," received a pair of gold sleevelings with the royal monogram.

The Mayor of Richmond is arranging for a presentation to be made to King Manoel on the occasion of his approaching marriage and already a representative list of subscribers has been obtained. Since their arrival in Richmond three years ago, the Mayor writes in a letter to the Press, King Manoel and Queen Amelie have shown an active interest in all the social and philanthropic work of the town.

The House of Commons debated the Second Marconi Contract, which was approved by a majority of 72, an Opposition amendment moved by Lord Robert Cecil having been previously rejected by 221 votes to 140. Two Liberal members, Sir Henry Norman and Sir George Croydon Marks, severely criticised the agreement and with another Radical, Dr. Chappie, voted against it. Mr. Bonar Law declared that from a business point of view the agreement was thoroughly bad, and the Prime Minister while regretting that it was not practicable for the Government itself to carry out a wireless scheme, urged the House to pass the contract on imperial grounds. "A most disquieting situation," he declared, had resulted from the delay in settling the matter.

In the House of Lords on Aug. 11 a great many Government measures were advanced and the mental Deficiency Bill passed through Committee. There were 91 Government amendments on the paper, and the Earl of Selborne protested vigorously against the way work was being scamped in order that the prorogation should take place on Aug. 15.

The House of Lords on Aug. 13 passed the National Insurance Act Amendment Bill through all its stages, with some slight amendments.

In the House of Commons there was a debate on the financial policy of the Government, which was severely criticised by Mr Austen Chamberlain. In his defence the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he saw no outlook for any civilised country except more taxation until the nations cried "stop" to the outlay on armaments. He defended the expenditure on social reform as being remunerative in the best sense of the world.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Wine Privileges Abolition Bill came before Mr. Jeune, one of the Examiners of Standing Order Proofs, on Aug. 11 at the House of Commons. It was explained by Mr. Cameron, the agent for the Bill, that the object was to abolish certain rights and privileges of—Oxford and Cambridge Universities and the borough of St. Albans with regard to the sale of wine, and to provide that the sale of wine in these areas should be subject to the Excise Acts and the Licensing (Consolidation) Acts, 1910. Mr. John Kennedy, Parliamentary agent, appearing for the Oxford Corporation, opposed the Bill on the ground that the standing orders of the House had not been complied with. The examiner held that the Bill was a private and not a public one, and therefore he would report non-compliance with the standing orders. The effect of this decision was that the Bill was quashed till next session.

A number of colleagues and personal friends of the late Mr. George Wyndham in both Houses of Parliament have subscribed to a memorial of him, which will take the form of a window in St. Mary's Church, Knoyle, close to Clouds. Among the subscribers are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. T. Healy, Lord Curzon, and Lord Morley of Blackburn.

Grouse shooting was begun on Aug. 12 on a large number of moors in England, Wales, and Scotland; but in many districts it was only a trial day, and no attempt was made to account for large numbers of birds. Disease has wrought havoc over a wide area but it is reported that the outlook is not generally so bad as it was a month ago, and if the birds are not so numerous as in most past seasons, there are enough to give good sport, and they are in places well advanced and strong. Derbyshire and Cheshire are among the best spots in England, and from Wales comes report that the promise is fair considering the adverse conditions that have prevailed. Cumberland is "moderate to bad," Lancashire is "backward," South Yorkshire is "cheering," Dumfriesshire is "dismal." Good bags are by no means an infrequent record of the shooting on the 12th, but the reports give general indication that the average product will be lower than that of most years, though not so low as had been anticipated. Young grouse were sold on the 12th at from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a brace, and old birds at 8s. 6d.

A report on the cost of living among the working classes was issued by the Board of Trade on Aug 12. It shows that between 1905 and 1912 the retail prices of the commodities consumed by the working classes have increased materially. Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, in his prefatory note, computes the average increase in workmen's rent, food, fuel, and clothing, taken together, during the period at about ten per cent.

The report of the Select Committee on the Wages and Conditions of Post-Office Employes, presided over by Mr. R. D. Holt, will be issued towards the end of the week. It is understood that the committee recommend that an additional annual expenditure of a little over £1,900,000 should be devoted to improving the wages and conditions of service.

The Lord Mayor has received for the Capt. Scott Fund the sum of £7,835 3s. 5d., being the balance of the contributions collected by the *Daily Telegraph*, after payment of temporary grants to the families of the members who died during the expedition. From Auckland, New Zealand, £230 12s. 8d. has been sent by the Mayor, and the sum of £243 6s. 2d. has been received from Messrs. Speyer Brothers as interest on the contributions remitted to them and recently handed over to the Mansion House Fund.

The working agreement between employers and workers in the engineering industry throughout the United Kingdom is threatened as the result of a decision by the executive council of the Amalgmated Society of Engineers. On Aug. 11 a circular was issued to the branches asking the men to vote for and against ending the agreement, and also for and against continuing the premium bonus system. It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the ballot will go against both the agreement and the premium bonus system, and in that case the executive say they will serve the necessary three months' notice on the employers without delay.

The platelayers in the Liverpool district employed by the London and North-Western Railway Company, having failed to obtain an increase in wages, have passed a resolution declaring that they will not hold themselves responsible for any accidents that may occur during the performance of their duties, and that after Sept. 1 they will refuse to do certain special work unless they receive a wage which will enable them to obtain the bare necessities of life.

At Dumfries, on Aug. 11, in the presence of a crowd of 10,000 people, a band of men tore down three fences bisecting an alleged public right-of-way on the bank of the River Nith. Before this a party tore down and threw into the river a turnstile which for some years has stood at the Maxwelltown end of the suspension bridge joining Dumfries and Maxwelltown. Hammers, chisels, and other implements were used in the destruction of the fences, which were taken in boats to deep parts of the river. A local Socialist requested the people to do no harm to the property through which the right-of-way passed, but to see to it that the right-of-way should never be again closed.

The capture of a golden eagle on the Argyll hills, and its presentation to the new Scotish Zoological Gardens in Edinburgh, formed the subject of a prosecution at Inveraray on Aug. 11, when Angus Cameron, Robert M'Laren, Robert Bell, Archibald Bain, gamekeepers, and John M'Nicol, ghillie, were charged before Sheriff-SubstitutePenney with contravening the Wild Birds Protection Order of the county of Argyll by taking a golden eagle and having it in their possession between June 20 and 27 last. The complaints against the four under keepers were withdrawn. Angus Cameron, head keeper, then pleaded "guilty" to a technical breach of the law, but in ignorance that such a law existed. Sheriff Penney said that it did seem strange that a golden eagle could not be obtained without a criminal breach of the law. In the whole circumstances of the case, and in view of the fact that Cameron acted for no pecuniary benefit, but for a national purpose, and with the consent of the proprietor, he dismissed him with an admonition.

By a stratagem on the part of the masters 200 strike-breakers were brought to Leith by sea on Aug. 9, to work in the docks, without their coming into contact with the hundreds of dock labourers on strike there. The men were brought by special train from English centres to Aberdeen and thence conveyed by steamer to Leith docks.

Between 250 and 300 chippers and painters employed at Palmers' shipbuilding yard, Jarrow, have handed in their notices to cease work owing to the refusal of the management to grant them the same rate of pay as a number of men from Glasgow, who are given a lodging allowance of 2s. a day.

The celebration of the anniversary of the "Relief of Derry" at Londonderry on Aug. 12 was marked by some disorder. Eight special trains brought visitors from other Ulster centres, and 300 extra police were drafted into the city. Acts of turbulence were frequent during the day, and in the evening the disorder increased. The mob took control of some of the streets. The Mayor, Sir William McLearn, was injured in the head by a stone, and a constable was shot and wounded by a visitor who, it is said, fired at the rioters in self-protection. An anniversary service was held in the Cathedral, after which a procession was formed and marched with bands and banners over the usual route. At one point the tail of the procession was attacked by Nationalists, and there was a sharp exchange of stone-throwing. The police eventually drove the attackers back. Later in the day, as the Rosemount band was going home it was attacked at the same point. The band retaliated with revolver shots, and the crowd fled. In Creggan street the band was caught between two parties of Nationalists, and the police had to draw batons and clear a way. Sergt. Thornton and Constable O'Hara were wounded with stones, and had to be taken to barracks. There was great excitement for over an hour, and some English visitors who got into the disturbed area were severely beaten.

Further disorder occurred at Londonderry on Aug. 13, though in a different quarter from that of the outbreak of the 12th. Stone-throwing went on between a Nationalist crowd in Brick Street and a Unionist crowd in Fountain Street opposite. The police with batons charged each crowd alternately. During the disturbance a constable went to the residence of Mr. W. McGahey, a Unionist magistrate, who lives in Fountain Street, and asked him to advise the Unionists to go home. Mr. McGahey went out and was knocked down by (so it is alleged) one of the extra police drafted into the city. He sustained a wound on the head. County Inspector Cary was cut on head with a stone, and Constable McGinley was shot in the chest. Neither is seriously wounded.

The investigation into the charge of riot preferred against William Kennedy and John Hawes at Castledawson on July 14 was concluded on Aug. 2 at Magherafelt, both defendants being returned for trial at the next assizes, but admitted to bail. District Inspector Wilbond said that as a train from Belfast approached Castledawson a number of shots were fired from the carriages. There were about 1,500 people in the village that day. About half-past six he noticed a fowl dealer named McKeever, who was a Roman Catholic, being pursued by the crowd into his own yard. When the witness got to the yard Kennedy was dragging a horse in the direction of the crowd. The witness told Kennedy to let go off the horse, which he did after some hesitation. Windows were broken at the time in McKeever's house and also in other houses in New Row, inhabited principally by Roman Catholics. He saw the door of the Hibernian Hall broken and the side drum in it destroyed, and also a banner pole taken away. In all, the windows of twenty-five houses were broken. No one was injured, so far as he saw, but a woman showed him a bruise on her chin.

The Greek steamer "Assos" has arrived in the Shannon for the purpose of embarking some 400 horses which have been purchased mainly in Limerick and South Ireland for the Greek Government. The horses are for army purposes, and special Limerick agents were appointed for their purchase.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Three delegates of the committee to which are entrusted arrangements for French participation in international exhibitions will leave for San Francisco at the end of this month to study on the spot the question of representation at the Panama Exhibition of 1915.

After a long discussion, during which M. Dperdussin pleaded earnestly on behalf of his aviation enterprises, the arrested aeroplane manufacturer was on Aug. 13 adjudged bankrupt by the Commercial Tribunal.

Owing to the ignorant prudery of a parish priest the valuable fifteenth century freecoes in the church of Benouville (Calvados) have been ruined. The frescoes, which were decovered in 1895, were among the finest specimens of fifteenth-century ecclesiastical art. They represented scenes on the Day of Judgment and the old French moral parable of the Three Dead Men and the Three Living.

GERMANY.

The dockyard employees at Stettin have agreed by 2,550 votes to 672 to end the strike and to return to work. The men at Hamburg and Kiel have also decided to go back.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed United States Minister to China.

Mr. Lind has telegraphed to the State Department a satisfactory account of the visit which he paid on Aug. 12 to the Mexican Minister Foreign Affairs. His visit is taken here to indicate a disposition on the part of General Huerta to meet the United States in a more reasonable spirit than was evident last week.

Early on Aug. 13 the Democratic majority in the State Assembly, after a turbulent all-night session—a session in many respects one of the most remarkable ever held by an American legislative body—and after his wife had made an eleventh-hour effort to save him by shouldering the blame herself for his Wall Street transactions,—decided to impeach Governor Sulzer.

TURKEY.

The French Embassy at Therapia was burned to the ground on Aug. 10. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Ambassador and his wife have lost their personal effects, but the servants and crews of the "stationnaires" and warships succeeded in saving many objects of value. The Embassy was a picturesque old Turkish structure originally belonging to Prince Ypsilanti. Keen sympathy is felt and expressed for M. and Mme. Bompard.

PERU.

On Aug. 8 the "Times" Lima correspondent telegraphed:—An earthquake destroyed Caraveli in South Peru on the evening of Wednesday. Five thousand people are homeless, but there were no casualties. The shock was felt in Lima and lasted forty-five seconds.

JAPAN.

It is learned authoritatively, says the "Times" Tokio correspondent, that it is not contemplated to initiate a test case as soon as the California Land Act is in operation. The intention is rather to await an occasion such as may be provided by probate proceedings in the event of a Japanese landowner's death, or of the dissolution of a Japanese company, when the Act can be disputed on the basis of treaty rights solely. There is no intention to appeal to the Hague or to lodge a request for naturalisation rights, although later negotiations may be inaugurated for a new agreement with Washington.

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COLONIAL.

CANADA.

During the first four months of the fiscal year the revenue of Canada has increased by £1,000,000.

From present indications it would appear, says the "Times" Toronto correspondent, that the British Columbia Legislature will be bombarded with petitions from agricultural and other interests demanding the enactment of anti-Japanese legislation similar to that in California.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The magistrate presiding at the Immigration Appeal Board, Durban, has announced the receipt of a communication from the Minister of the Interior stating that under the terms of the Immigration Regulations Act of 1913 the Minister deemed every Asiatic person undesirable on economic grounds, first, for the requirements of the Union; and, secondly, for the requirements of every province where he was not domiciled or in which he by Statue was not entitled to reside.

The Judicial Commission which is inquiring into the strike trouble, continued its proceedings on Aug. 13. An affidavit was read from Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, who was unable to attend in person owing to severe illness. Sir Percy said that he took the responsibility for organising special constables on July 5. Six hundred men were armed and posted in the suburbs within forty-eight hours. He stated that at the time a determined effort was being made by Europeans to induce the mine natives to strike and to defy the authority of the compound managers, and also that an attempt was to be made to cut off the water and light supplies of Johannesburg. He added that those knowing anything of the civilised native out of control were aware that if an attempt to turn loose some 200,000 savages on a town without water or light had been successful Johannesburg would have been a hell on earth.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—AUGUST 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col M J Tighe C B C I E D S O 56 Rifles
Lieut Col E V Hugo I M S
Lieut Col E G R Wilkins 114 Inf
Lieut Col D H Drake-Brockman 39 Rifles
Major G H V Stuart 56 Rifles
Major F B Hill 40 Pathans
Major P S Sangster 2 Lrs
Major O K Tancock R A
Capt T C Catty 69 Punj
Capt E P A Melville 23 Prs
Capt P S Mills I M S
Capt I M Poole-Conway S T O
Capt J G B Shand I M S
Lieut J A M Seobie 59 Rifles
Mr W H Lucas
Capt E C Ivy 2 Lrs
Lieut H F Nosworthy R E
Lieut M A H Scott R E
Lieut Hon C A J Annesley
Mr G A Grossett
Mr R Ellis
Mr A B Broadway
Mr A E Hunt
Mr T Evans
Mr C E S Fairweather
Mr L H Greg
Mr R W Von Mordo
Mr E E Ten Brocke
Mr H A Rose I C S
Mr W Street
Mr W S Morrison
Mr S Leggett
Mr E H K Skeen
Dr J Scott
Mr A E Potter
Mr W H Pitt
Mr F G Pratt I C S
Lieut A G Glenday R E

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Brig-Gen C I Fry Belgaum Bde 9 days
Brig-Gen R Wapshire Bangalore Bde 4 days
Major H B Ford 31 Punj 7 days
Major J Hodgkinson 5 Cav 4 mo
Major J H McDonald I M S 6 mo M C
Capt H A Hill 129 Bal 6 mo M C
Capt G Anderson A C D to Jan 14 1914
Capt C A B Hamilton 3 G R 4 mo
Capt E G Drummond 4 G R to March 12 1914
Capt J T H Lane 89 rifles 4 mo
Capt J H Watson 13 Lrs 2 mo M C
Capt H H Broome I M S 12 days
Lieut B Simson 4 Cav 1 day
Mr Jan Grant 3 mo M C
Lieut H J D O'Neill 27 Bal 4 mo
Lieut H Moore Lace 106 Prs 1 week
Lieut C R Campbell R I M 2 mo M C
Engr H Ellis R I M 6 mo M C
Mr G N Bower 12 dys
Mr F R Bader 3 mo 10 days
Mr H Buttledge I C S 1 mo M C
Mr A W Michie 10 days M C
Mr O E Windle 3 mo M C
Mr O Rothfield I C S 14 days
Mr L A Bellett 6 mo M C
Mr R A A Hooper 3 days M C
Mr J Vas 14 days
Mr C V Ryan 2 mo
Mr F F Linden I C S 6 mo
Mr H T Reilly I C S 11 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr S H Clarke
Mr H Buttledge I C S
Mr E H Jones I C S
Mr A T Viaux
Mr R W Davies I C S

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 8 a.m. on the 28th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 29th August :—

	Attacks.	Deaths
Total.....	3	2
Total mortality from all causes		96

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DIRECTORSHIP OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Aug. 14, Lord Ampthill called attention to the public protests which have been made with regard to the appointment of Mr. Hornell as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. He said that this appointment had aroused widespread resentment and indignation in India, and it had been denounced in scathing terms by the entire Press. He made no imputation against the Secretary of State or against the Governor of Bengal, but people in India naturally believed that Mr. Hornell had some powerful patron who had influenced his appointment. Mr. Hornell was a junior member of the Board of Education in London, aged thirty-four, who had been promoted over the heads of competent senior officials in India. He urged the Secretary of State to take the only obvious course to repair the injustice and remedy the mischief that had been done.

The Marquess of Crewe said that the appointment was one for which he was personally responsible. This was an instance of the very old controversy between promotion by seniority and promotion by selection. Mr. Hornell had performed invaluable services for the education department of the India Office. He possessed exceptional experience of a kind which precisely fulfilled the conditions as to special circumstances which by all Secretaries of State were regarded as justifying a selection from outside the particular service concerned. A great movement was proceeding in India for the expansion of primary and secondary education, and the Governments of India and Bengal thought that could best be carried out by a man of the peculiar and quite special cosmopolitan experience which Mr. Hornell possessed. He did not see that the selection of Mr. Hornell implied the slighest reflection on the senior education officials in India, and he was most anxious to reassure them on the general question of their promotion by seniority that only in rare and exceptional circumstances would that rule be departed from. He did not see his way to accede to the proposal of the noble lord that Mr. Hornell should only be attached to the Government of India for special duty.

The Marquess of Lansdowne remarked that on the face of it the appointment seemed to be a distinct violation of the rules of the service. When a man was brought in from outside to the supersession of members of the service, it ought to be clearly established that the man brought in was conspicuously superior to those whom he superseded. He was sorry to hear that his noble friend's suggestion was not regarded as practicable, but he heard with satisfaction the distinct assurance of the noble Marquess that this appointment was not to be regarded as establishing a precedent for other supersessions of this kind, and that it was justified in his view only by circumstances of a wholly exceptional character.

THE SITAPORE MURDER CASE.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Aug. 12, Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he had any information showing that Sir John Hewett in refusing to postpone the date of execution of the condemned men in the Sitapore murder case so as to admit of their petition being forwarded to the Governor-General, was acting upon instructions received from the Government of India or whether he had full discretion in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: The papers presented show clearly that Sir John Hewett conformed to the instructions of the Government of India that those instructions may be differently interpreted and that the interpretation in this case was within Sir John Hewett's discretion.

Mr. MacNeill: Sir John Hewett's own position is that he was strictly bound by the instructions he had received from the Government of India not to forward these petitions; and, if that is so, will the Government of India participate in the censure passed on Sir John Hewett?

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India asked Sir John Hewett to deal with the matter strictly according to rule. Most members of this House interested in the matter have expressed their opinion upon it, the Secretary of state has expressed his opinion, and I do not think there is any use pursuing this discussion.

Mr. J. Ward: Is it in accordance with the custom not to postpone an execution, but to execute and keep the petition in your hands?

Mr. Montagu: If my hon. friend will read the papers issued on the subject he will find full information.

Mr. Morton: Is not this executing men first and trying them afterwards? (Some Ministerial and Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Montagu. There is not the slightest foundation for that suggestion. (General cheers.)

Mr Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what were the names of the Judicial Commissioners before whom the appeal was heard in the Sitapore murder case; what was the date of their appointment; and by whom they were appointed.

Mr. Montagu: Mr. Louis Stuart, appointed to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner with effect from April 18, 1912, and Pandit Kanhaiya Lal, appointed to officiate on July 1, 1912 and permanently on July 30, 1912. Both appointments received the previous approval of the Government of India, and he latter was for technical reasons, submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State in Council.

On Wednesday, Aug. 13. Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that for the same offence for which Chutkan Singh, Sikhdar Singh, and Ganga Singh were tried by Mr. Bell, the sessions judge of Sitapore, and acquitted and were, five months after their acquittal, re-tried by the Judicial Commissioners and convicted, Chutkan Singh and SikhdarSingh being sentenced to death and executed on Sept. 9, 1913. The Lieut.-Governor, Sir John Hewett, having refused to forward to the Indian Government their appeal for mercy to the Indian Government, yet another man was tried by another sessions judge on exactly the same evidence as was offered in the case of the Singhus, convicted by him, and sentenced, not to death, but to imprisonment, and that this man's appeal to the Judicial Commissioners, one of whom had re-tried the Singhs, resulted in an acquittal, and why was not this circumstance, which tended to throw additional doubt on the guilt of the Singhs and to show that the Government of India would have favourably entertained their petition for mercy if it had not been withheld by Sir John Hewett, communicated to the House of Commons in the history of this transaction furnished by the India Office to the House of Commons.

Mr. Montagu: I have no information as to the reported trial of a fourth person, but if my hon. friend will inform me on what he bases his statement I will inquire.

Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretaay of State for India: If he will state why Mr. Lindsay, the chief judicial commissioner of Oude, did not take part in the re-trial of the Singhs, who after their acquittal by the sessions judge, were convicted and sentenced to death by Mr. Pundit Lal and Mr. Stuart; whether both the gentlemen owed their appointments, which were made some months after the acquittal of the Singhs on their first trial on Feb. 22, to the personal selection of Sir John Hewett; whether Mr. Pundit Lal was a promoted officer of the subordinate judicial service, who was at the time of the hearing of the appeal practically on probation; whether Mr. Stuart was a junior officer placed by Sir John Hewett to fill a temporary vacancy.

In the judicial commissioner's court, who went straight to the court from this office of judicial secretary in Sir John Hewett's Government; whether as judicial secretary Mr. Stuart, between the time of the acquittal on Feb. 22, 1912 and his promotion to the bench on April 18, 1912, the day before Mr. Lindsay, the chief judicial commissioner, called the public prosecutor's attention to the case became in his capacity of judicial secretary conversant with this case, or did it come before him for the first time as a judge sitting in an appellate capaity, and has Mr. Stuart, who is now in this country, been asked for a statement on this matter whether there is any parallel for the hearing at the Court of Appeal by two judges of a case in which there had been an acquittal pronounced by a judge of experience some months before either of them were promoted to the bench; and what was the reason of the new departure in Indian judicial appeals.

Mr. Mantagu: The whole of my hon. friend's question is directed to alleged patiality, inexperience, unfitness, and, I think, improper conduct on the part at least of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Lindsay. The House will not require to be assured that there is no sort of foundation for these suggestions—which are really most absurd and offensive—and that the judges who heard the appeal are on the bench because the Lieutenant-Governor, the Governor of India and the Secretary of State are satisfied that they would be, as indeed they are in every way fitted for the responsibilities of these offices. As is well known, such reflections on British judges are not permitted in this House, and I would claim for our Indian judges the same immunity from ill-informed attacks.

OPERATIONS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

In the House of Commons on August 12 Mr. Wheler asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the medal for general services in operations carried out by the Royal Navy in the Persian Gulf in the years 1909-12 had been granted.

Mr. Churchill replied that the matter was still under consideration.

Mr. Wheler reminded the right hon. gentleman that he gave a similar answer months ago; and asked whether he was aware that the delay in this matter was causing much feeling among those who took part in the operations.

Mr. Churchill said the operations came very near the border line of those for which a medal could be given. The Admiralty were in communication with the India Office on the subject.

Mr. Wheler asked whether the First Lord was aware that several men were severely wounded during these operations, and whether he did not think that a medal for these services was more deserved than for some other services for which medals had been granted.

Mr. Churchill assured the hon. member that a great deal of thought had been, and was still being, given to this matter, but he could make no definite statement at the present moment as to whether the medal would be issued or not.

ARCHITECTS FOR THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he was aware of the pledge given by himself on July 30, 1912, that efforts would be made by competition to obtain a wide field of selection of architects for the new Delhi; whether the policy then announced had been dropped by the Government of India; and, if so, what ground could be given for the change.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India contemplate adopting the plan of competition for buildings other than those which have already been allotted to the selected architects.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

Sir. J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the members of the Committee for the Supervision of Indian Students receive any pay or emoluments; and what is the total cost to the Indian taxpayer of this organisation.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first question is in the negative. The only charge to Indian revenues on account of the Advisory Committee is a sum of £20 a year as honorarium to its clerk.

INDIAN TEA IN TIBET.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what arrangements, if any, have been made by the Government of India for ensuring a fair field for Indian tea in Tibet, into which country upwards of 20,000,000 pounds of China tea are annually forced from China, the Tibetan policy of which country being based to no small degree on the maintenance of tea trade between it and China; and whether the present favourable opportunity will be taken for encouraging British trade across the Tibetan borders.

Mr. Montagu: The conditions governing the import of Indian tea into Tibet were explained in the reply given to the hon. member's question of March 13 last. The matter has not been lost sight of, but I am unable to say what action, if any, it may be found practicable to take.

SEIZURE OF BOOKS AT KARACHI.

On Thursday, Aug. 14, Mr. Dillon asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to give any information regarding the seizure of the works of Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt by the Customs authorities at Karachi; and whether the Government of India have authorised a consorship over books and pamphlets exported from Great Britain to India.

Mr. Montagu: I have telegraphed for information on the particular case, but have not yet received it. As regards the latter part of the question, I would refer my hon. friend to the answer that I gave him on Aug. 7.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDICINE.

At the International Congress of Medicine which was held in London during the first week of August, Messrs. A. Woolfing and Co. were awarded the Grand Prix for their well-known tonic food, Sanatogen. It is a significant fact that an international jury of leading medical men should have singled out this preparation for the highest possible award and the makers are to be heartily congratulated on their success. Sanatogen has a world-wide reputation and thoroughly deserves the good opinion held of it by the medical profession.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is reported that the King has decided on the Prince of Wales making an extensive cruise of the outlying portions of the Empire towards the end of next summer. By this time his Royal Highness will have completed his education at Oxford, and it is expected that he will proceed direct to Australia on board a modern cruiser in order to lay the foundation-stone of the new buildings for the Federal Parliament in the new capital of Canberra. The Prince may be absent for nearly twelve months, during which time he will visit most of the Colonies and Dependencies, with the exception of India.

ROYAL WEDDING GIFT.

Queen Alexandra proposes to make a wedding present to the Duchess of Fife of a large collection of gold and silver ornaments of Danish manufacture, many of which date back to the Middle Ages. When the late Queen of Denmark died, she left to each of her three daughters a large number of these rare and old-fashioned ornaments, some of extreme beauty. The fact that Her Majesty is giving these to her eldest grandchild does not mean, of course, that she has decided not to present the Duchess of Fife with that handsome rope of pearls that Her Royal Highness is to wear upon her wedding day.

The younger members of the Royal family are combining to make one present to the Duchess of Fife upon her marriage, and this is to take the form of a magnificent crown of diamonds. The design is composed alternately of ducal strawberry leaves and thistles. It had been proposed to use for the thistles, but the coloured stones are diamonds throughout, Royal bride prefers. This respect will be gratifying and her wish in this matter is presenting her eldest grandchild with a magnificent diamond collar, and it is expected that she will wear this at her wedding.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

With regard to the Lord Chief Justice, who has had an extension of leave until October 12, when the Courts re-assemble after the long vacation. If by that time his health has not improved, it is probable that he may tender his resignation; but until that step is taken there can be no vacancy in respect to which the Prime Minister can act regarding his successor. As to Lord Alverstone's illness, it is said to have been not of so serious a character as was at one time imagined. A little over a week ago he entertained, as usual, at his residence annually at Cranleigh, Surrey, about fifty guests, principally consisting of the janitors and ushers of the Law Courts. On this occasion he was reported to be very cheerful, and his voice was as clear and as resonant as ever.

MEMORIAL TO PILGRIM FATHERS.

The memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers which the American Ambassador unveils to-day at Southampton is not the first of its kind in this country. London, surprising to relate, has been foremost in this respect, and though few of her own citizens may know of the existence of the Pilgrim Fathers Memorial Church, New Kent-road, it is well known to American visitors. The church claims to be the oldest Congregational church in the world, tracing its history back to the martyrdom of John Penry, who suffered for his faith on the gibbet at St. Thomas-a-watering, Old Kent-road, in 1592. The congregation not only furnished a number of the "Mayflower" pilgrims, but in later years sent many of its members across the Atlantic.

BANK OF ENGLAND FRAUDS.

Although a liberal employer, the Bank of England has not always been fortunate in its officials. Little more than twenty years ago the chief cashier was summarily dismissed. In 1863 several employees were implicated in a scheme for circulating notes forged on genuine paper stolen from the mills at Laverstoke. A still more serious fraud was perpetrated in 1803 by Robert Astlett, one of the cashiers, who managed to extract exchequer bills to the value of nearly £200,000. He escaped with a term of imprisonment.

LOST JEWELS.

The supposed loss of Prince Alexander's (of Battenberg) jewel case recalls an incident at Sandringham a few years ago. Queen Alexandra missed a valuable crystal watch one afternoon, by which she set great store, as it was one of her first presents from King Edward. Just as it seemed certain that the watch was completely lost, the Queen of Norway entered the nursery of her little son and found him seated in the middle of the floor examining the watch with intense interest. It took a great amount of coaxing to get it away from him. Even more concern was occasioned during the last reign when a very valuable gold ewer disappeared from the strong rooms of Windsor Castle. The assistance of Scotland Yard was about to be invoked, when one of the officials thought of telephoning to Buckingham Palace to see if the ewer had been left there when last the plate was on display. This proved the case, to the intense relief of everybody.

SIR J. M. BARRIE.

Sir J. M. Barrie, Bart., has taken up his residence at Killiecrankie Cottage, in the famous Pass of that name, which he has rented for two months for the fishing and shooting season. The estate of Killiecrankie, one of the most picturesque in Perthshire, occupies the whole of the south side of the Pass. The mansion house is a pretty building, and commands a fine prospect of the valley of the Garry, with the Grampian peaks in the distance.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAD.

It is not generally known that Queen Victoria declined to have her private collection of jewellery insured. The Crown jewels, of course, have been insured against loss or theft, but Her Majesty possessed an old-fashioned prejudice against insurance in any form, and this prejudice she retained to the end. Indeed, she is said to have protested most strongly to the late King Edward when she heard he had insured the life of his eldest son. At the present time both the Queen and Queen Alexandra have the whole of their private jewels insured.

MR. GEOFFREY ARCHER.

Mr. Geoffrey Francis Archer acting commissioner of Somaliland, during Mr. Byatt's absence on leave, has been called upon to face a difficult situation with comparatively little knowledge of the local conditions, for it is only about a year since he was transferred to Berbera. He had had, however, twelve years' experience of the East Africa Protectorate first as an Assistant Collector and, since, 1907 as a District Commissioner, an office which Sir Charles Eliot has defined as partly resembling that of an emperor and partly that of a general servant's

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Aug. 12.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt. S. E. Hollond, Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), from a Brigade Major, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office July 29.

Capt L Holland, Seaforth Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's, from a Brigade Major, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, Aug 1.

Capt D S Gilkinson, Cameronians Scottish Rifles, from a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, to be a Brigade Major, Aug 1

Capt F M C Trench, R A, to be a Brigade Major for Artillery, and to be seconded, vice Major N MoN Gray Aug 1.

Capt Sir W B Bartlelot, Coldstream Guards, from Aide-de-Camp, to be Military Secretary to Lord Denman, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia, Aug 12.

Lieut J L Caldecott, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp to Mr G Smith, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Nyasaland Protectorate, and to be seconded, Aug 7.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Veterinary-Lieut-Col F B Drage retires on retired pay, Aug 13; Major W A Pallin, from the Army Veterinary Corps, to be Veterinary-Major, vice F B Drage, retired, Aug 13.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt. W B Spender retires on retired pay Aug 13.

Royal Flying Corps.

Central Flying School—Capt. T I Webb-Bowen, Bedfordshire Regt., from a Flight Commander, Military Wing, to be an Instructor, vice Lieut., Col. H R Cook, R A, June 24.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Major A C Quilter retires on retired pay Aug 13; Capt Lord B C Gordon Lennox to be Major, Aug 13.

Infantry.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut M G Johnson resigns his commission, Aug. 13; Sec. Lieut. J E Ratcliff to be Lieut. Aug 13.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt H R Payzant retires on retired pay, Aug 13.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Qrmr and Honorary Major J Masson is placed on retired pay, Aug. 11; Qrmr.-Sergt. A Spence to be Qrmr. with the honorary rank of Lieut, Aug 13.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—The following Lieuts. to be Capts:—W T H Gregg (June 7); G W V Hill June 7.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. J M Mood to be Capt. Aug. 2.

Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).—Capt. W. F. Basset resigns his commission, Aug. 13.

Memoranda.

The following Qrmrs and Honorary Lieuts to be granted the honorary rank of Capt:—W Wilkins, Gloucestershire Regt, June 24; H Smith, R A, Aug 12.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Anglesey—The notification which appeared in the "Gazette" of Aug 8 regarding Sec Lieut L D O Hemphill is cancelled.

Unattached—The following Sec Lieut on probation are confirmed in their rank:—M Wynne-Jones, A F Wylie, G T Pound.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—F P Adams to be Sec Lieut on probation, Aug 13.

Infantry.

3rd Batt. Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Sec. Lieut on probation A. N. Trotter is confirmed in his rank.

4th Batt Royal Warwickshire Regt—Sec Lieut J M Lucas to be Lieut, July 19.

7th Batt Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt—Sec Lieut on probation E. W. Gorst is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt, Bedfordshire Regt.—Sec. Lieut V C Downes to be Lieut, July 15.

3rd Batt, Cheshire Regt—Lieut S Butterworth to be Capt., May 24.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—R T Peily from 3rd batt. to be Capt, with seniority as from Sept. 11 1912 April 1.

3rd Batt Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—A I Irons late Lieut 3rd batt, to be Lieut with seniority as from June 10, 1908 Aug 13.

3rd Batt York and Lancaster Regt—Sec Lieut R B Cowley to be Lieut., June 23.

4th Batt Royal Irish Rifles—Capt H B Syer to be Major, Aug. 13.

5th Bat Royal Irish Rifles.—The following to be Majors—Capt and Honorary Major W A Hardy, Jan 22, Capt C De M Leathes, June 27.

4th Batt Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt R F Penrose resigns his commission, Aug. 13, Lieut E Keogh-Cullen to be Capt, June 2.

Admiralty, 13th August.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer Lieutenant Henry Richard Smalley Hughes has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of the 17th December, 1888, and the 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant Williams Sims has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 11th August.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer Lieutenant William Perry Griffin has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 5th Aug.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant Edwin Baikie Simpson-Baikie to be Commander. Dated 12th August.

Assistant Paymaster. Josept George White to be Paymaster. Dated 20th July.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Engineer Matthew Henry Fisher has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Senior Engineer. Dated 11th August.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant George Radcliffe Parry has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Charles Herbert Lightoller Dated 16th May. Harry Banks Reece. Dated 1st July. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Edward Pickmere to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st July.

Admiralty, 14th August,

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 13th May, 1901, the undermentioned gentleman, formerly a Staff Surgeon in His Majesty's Navy, has been placed on the Emergency List.—George Herbert Stephens Milln, M. B. Dated 23rd June.

Admiralty, 15th August.

Sub-Lieutenant Alan Courtenay Moncrieff Bennett has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Ingleby Stuart Jafferson. Noel Louis Veresmith. Benjamin Bond Cabbel Eustace Jameson and Staff Paymaster Cyril Radcliffe has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

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